CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS SERIES

Edited by John Adam Hussey

ANZA EXPEDITION CAMP SITES - NUMBER 94 AND 96

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Registered Landmark Number 47 and 48

by

Gertrude F. Kauffman

Revised by

James Nebergall

Published by

State of California, Department of Natural Resources

Division of Parks

As a Report on Work Projects Administration
Official Project No. 165-1-08-35.

Berkeley, 1941

ANZA'S EXPEDITION CAMP SITES

Anza's camp sites numbers 94 and 96, which he occupied while exploring the Bay of San Francisco for the purpose of finding a suitable location for a settlement, are in San Mateo County. They are south of the present site of the City of San Francisco, near the southern arm of the bay, close to the Camino Real, the modern highway that follows substantially the trail of the intrepid Anza. Number 94 is in the vicinity of Hoyt School[1] where Ralston Avenue intersects El Camino Real, in Burlingame. Number 96 is in the vicinity of the old Spanish Hospice, built in 1778, at the point where El Camino Real crosses San Mateo Creek.[2] Known, then only to savage beasts and the uncivilized Indians, these places were unaware of the existence of such people as the Spaniards, until, in terror-stricken surprise, they peeped from their hiding places at the strange white men, who with their curious acconterments, passed through these hitherto undisturbed villages.

Although pressed by the hospitable people at times

1.

2.2.

to remain with them, the Spaniards paused only when the curtain of night shut from their eager gaze the landscape which, to them, was wholly new and fascinating. They had a task to accomplish and were in haste to complete the assignment.

Juan Bautista de Anza, commander of the expedition, had in 1774, as a result of his request to Bucareli, the Viceroy of Mexico, for authority to do so, led an exploring expedition, the object of which was to open up a land route from Mexico to Monterey, by way of Yuma. This object was successfully accomplished and the route declared feasible by Anza.

There were many reasons for the interest manifested by Mexican officials in the new route which Anza had just opened up. The lines of communication between points in Mexico and those in California were long indeed and the time required for traversing them was long, whether by land or sea. The ships of those days were toy affairs, compared to modern ships. Being only sailing ships, poorly constructed, and frequently manned by men little skilled in navigation, they were very much subject to the idiosyncrasies of the weather. The San Carlos, which carried the frist Alta California colonists to San Diego, was 110 days on the voyage, during which time all on board suffered incredible hardships from hunger, cramped quarters, and

scurvy - the latter disabling practically all, and causing the death of two persons. Some of the supply ships were lost. Later (1773), the San Carlos attempted to round Cape San Lucas with a cargo of supplies but was unable to do so because of storms. It sprang a leak, lost its rudder, and was compelled to put in at Loreto, where it discharged its cargo and returned to San Blas for repairs.[3] Again, the Principe left San Blas with supplies for San Diego and took 70 days for the voyage.[4] Overland from San Blas, chief Mexican base, the journey was incredibly long and hard. The colonists in Alta California nearly starved and the Indians almost succeeded in destroying the mission at San Diego chiefly because the authorities in Mexico were unable to properly provision the new settlements or to reinforce them when threatened. Accordingly, Anza's account of his explorations and his recommendations were given more than usual attention.

The Portola expedition had discovered the Bay of San Francisco[5] and it had been explored from the sea by

---

3.

4.

5.

Ayala[6] and by land by Rivera and by Fages.[7] Decision to plant a colony on its shores had already been made. Now the question was, "By what route shall they reach their destination?"

The dangers, the delays, and impediments incident to either the land or sea routes heretofore used were well known and much feared. The authorities were eager for a solution to their problem. Anza enthusiastically championed the new route. He pointed our that he had already led an expedition over the route both ways without loss, and in a surprisingly short time. His knowledge of the situation, his known ability, and his persuasive powers won the day and he was authorized to organize and conduct a colony by the proposed route, i.e., overland by way of San Francisco Bay.[8] Anza had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel as a reward for his success in leading the first expedition.[9] Now he was put in full charge of the second one, and he proceeded to attack the problems entailed with zest.

When the colony was finally assembled it consisted of 240 persons of whom 30 were soldiers, 29 wives

---

6.

7.
8.
9.

of the same, 136 persons of both sexes and all ages chiefly belonging to the families of said soldiers, 20 muleteers, servants, interpreters, vaqeros, etc. Besides these there were Fathers Font, Garces, and Eixarch, Colonel Anza, Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga and Sergeant Grijalva. They took along 695 horses mules, etc., and 355 head of cattle.

> Thus, says Chapman, not only was Alta California's population to be vastly increased with the element of which it stood mostly in need, families of settlers, but its supply of domestic animals was to be nearly doubled. The mules, most of the horses and cattle, and they very wearing apparel of the settlers were paid for at government expense. Families of settlers, whether soldiers or not were treated alike 'receiving pay for two years and rations for five. The expense of each family was about eight hundred dollars', high evidence of the importance of the expedition when we consider the state of the Spanish treasury.[10]

At Horcasitas 177 persons had been assembled. Anza had hoped to be be able to start from Tubac by the end of September, and had a large herd of horses assembled there. But on September 7th the fierce robber Apaches swooped down and made away with the entire herd, about 500 head. As if this were not enough, more animals were lost in a stampede at Horcasitas. This delayed the expedition

---

10.

while horses were being assembled from other places and resulted in the expedition being scantily supplied with horseflesh of an inferior quality, a very serious matter, in view of the arduous journey.

At last on September 29, 1775, they started from Horcasitas, but Anza did not consider this the official starting point. At Tubac the party was reinforced by the addition of 63 persons and a number of horses, and from there had its official beginning, October 23, 1775. Here Anza began his diary, though Font had started his at Horcasitas.[11]

They now proceeded north to the Gila River, a distance of about 100 miles. The monotony of the journey was relieved by many incidents, including marriages, a birth and a death. They passed the Casa Grande which Font so accurately describes in his diary and turned west to the disastrous camp at Laguna del Hospital, a lake whose poisonous waters caused the death of several and illness to many, people and animals as well. They struck the Gila and followed it to its junction with the Colorado River.

Here they were welcomed by the great Chief Palma and hundreds of his dusky, dirty, malodorous, but very

---

11.

friendly subjects the Yumas. With their help the expedition crossed the swirling Colorado River without loss. Fathers Garces and Eixarch remained behind, Garces to make a new journey down the Colorado, and Eixarch to remain with the Yumas to prepare them spiritually and otherwise for the mission which Palma so eagerly sought, and which had been promised him.

Anza now descended the Colorado River and crossed the Colorado Desert, but not without much suffering. He divided his force into three divisions which marched a day apart so that the water holes would have a chance to re-fill after being drained before the next division sought their liquid though often scanty refreshment. Despite this precaution, many of the stock died from thirst or from the extreme cold, from which the people also suffered much.

On January 4th, 1776, they reached San Gabriel, 600 miles from the starting point. They were met and warmly welcomed by Father Paterna and Rivera y Moncada, military commander from Monterey. The Mission San Gabriel at this time consisted of a church, a house for the fathers, a guard house and an Indian village of tule huts housing about 500 neophytes.[12] The other buildings were of logs and tule.

12.

Rivera now desired that Anza should accompany him to San Diego, on account of the Indian uprising which had just occurred there. Accordingly, Anza took 17 soldiers, and, leaving the colonists at San Gabriel, proceeded with Rivera and ten of the latter's men to San Diego. At this place some Indians, supposedly guilty of taking part in the uprising were caught and whipped, or imprisoned.[13]

By February 12, Anza and his men were back again at San Gabriel. Five of Anza's men deserted the night before his return from San Diego. Lieutenant Moraga set out in hot pursuit which ended in their capture. However, Anza did not wait for their return but pushed on to Monterey, going by way of the Santa Barbara Channel, a region more densely populated than any other in California. Between San Buenaventura River and Point Conception there were about thirty towns with an estimated population of from ten to twenty thousand.

Going north from Point Conception, Anza followed his old trail across the Santa Rosa River past Laguna Graciosa, Laguna Grande, El Buchon and on to Mission San Luis Obispo which was reached just 11 days after leaving San Gabriel. The hard traveling had caused the colonists to be somewhat in disarray, and they decided to tidy up a bit

for the occasion. Having donned their best clothes, they proceeded, happy in the conciousness that they would present a pleasing front. Alas! they reckoned not with the treacherous terrain. The way led them into a marsh, the horses bogged down, the colonists, some of them at least, fell off, and all presented a most bedraggled aspect when eventually they arrived at the mission. This, however, made not the slightest difference to Fathers Caballer and Mugartegui who rushed down the road to welcome the colonists. Father Figuer awaited them at the door of the church to which all repaired. Volleys of musketry, the peal of mission bells and the chanting of the Te Deum evidenced the joy all felt at their arrival. At this place the Nochi Indians lived, the girls of which tribe were said to be the loveliest in California. At least many mission soldiers seemed to think so, since they chose wives from among them. The Indians were noted for their basketry and now exercised their skill to contrive a basket in the shape of a sombrero for Anza.

They resumed their journey March 4, and in three days were at Mission San Antonio, a mission made of adobe, in contrast to the others, which were mostly of wood and tule. A hearty welcome by the fathers and a present of a shoat to Anza's soldiers, another to the muleteers, and suet, a rare treat, to each family made their stay of a day seem too short. Here there were 500 neophytes, ugly

and degenerate, so unlike the Indians of San Luis Obispo.

Lieutenant Moraga overtook Anza here and related the story of his capture of the deserters from Mission San Gabriel. Twelve families had remained there when Anza left, intending to come with Moraga, but his impatience to report to Anza made him hurry on, leaving instructions for them to follow under Sergeant Grijalva.[14]

Again the caravan set out following Portola's trail down Kent Canyon to the Salinas River, thence along that stream, past the site of Spreckles. From there they followed approximately the route of the modern highway, and came after three days travel to the presidio of Monterey, arriving on Sunday, March 10, thoroughly soaked from a heavy rainstorm. They had been on the road, since leaving Tubac, one hundred thirty days, of which eighty-eight had been spent in actual travel. They had traveled about fourteen hundred miles, including the detour to San Diego, while those who had come from Culiacan had traveled almost two thousand miles.[15] During the mourney 8 children were born, 4 died, some were married, some fell in love, some fell into the marsh, and all had a unique experience.

The welcome accorded them at Monterey exceeded

14.
15.

anything that they had experienced so far. Three volleys of artillery, supplemented by the muskets of the soldiers, rent the air. The next day Fathers Serra and Palou, with three other friars from Mission Carmelo, came to express "the very special joy which they felt at our arrival." Font continues;[16]

> . . . and after we had salued each other with many demonstrations of affection it was arranged to go and sing the Mass . . . I sang it at the altar, and the five fathers assisted singing very melodiously and with the greatest solemnity possible, the troops of the presidio and of the expedition assisting with repeated salvos and volleys of musketry, so that everybody broke forth in tears of joy.

Father Font preached a memorable sermon, recounting the vicissitudes of the journey. He likened the gathering of the expedition to a fisherman catching fish in his net, after which he drags the net ashore, choosen the good fish and rejects the others. The colonists had been caught in the net, he said, and now should so conduct themselves that they would be among the chosen, here and here hereafter.

> Let it not be in the Day of Judgment there be found fish rejected by God after having taken the trouble to come to a land in which suffering is the chief advantage.[17]

16.
17.

Following the services, all the friars, save Serra, returned to Mission Carmelo. After dinner, Font, Anza, Serra, and a soldier escort went across the hills to Carmelo, where they were met by seven friars, amid the welcoming peal of bells and salvos of musketry. Font sprinkled Anza with holy water, they adored the cross, entered the church in procession, and intoned the Te Deum, shedding tears of joy because of their safe arrival.

Font satisfies our natural curiosity about what sort of place Monterey was at this time as follows:[18]

> Its buildings form a square, on one side of which is the house of the commander and the storehouse in which the storekeeper lives. On the opposite side are a little chapel and the quarters or barracks of the soldiers, and on the other sides there are some huts or small houses of the families and people who live there. All are built of logs and mud, with some adobe; and the square or plaza of the presidio, which is not large, is enclosed by a stockade or wall of logs . . . It is a small affair and for lack of houses the people live in great discomfort. The commander, indeed, had to lodge in the storehouse . . . and I in a dirty little room full of lime, while the rest of the people accommodated themselves in the plaza with their tents as best they could.

Although Font seems to have felt a little cramped in his Monterey quarters, (at the presidio) he was

---

18.

enthusiastic about the mission itself. He says of it, "In short, although the rest of the missions are very good, this one seemed to me the best of all."[19]

Now here was a curious situation. A colony had been led by Anza from Mexico, a distance of some thirteen hundred miles, over wide deserts, deep rivers, high mountains, and through lands thickly populated with savages. The colonists had shown much fortitude which had at times, indeed, become almost heroism. Now that they had almost reached their destination, it developed that there was no destination!

Rivera and Palou had explored the San Francisco peninsula in 1774, but inclement weather kept Rivera from achieving all his objectives. The captain must have gotten "all wet," for it is certain he became thoroughly disgruntled and afterwards opposed the establishment of the San Francisco colony whenever opportunity presented itself; in fact he made such opportunities.

Anza had gone to San Diego with Rivera, after the Indian uprising at that place, it will be recalled. While there, they had discussed the matter of exploring San Francisco Bay. Rivera declared that such a proceeding was entirely unnecessary. "Why do you want to go there to

---

19.

tire yourselves out," testily inquired Rivera, "when I have already told you that I have carefully examined all that region, and have reported to the viceroy that there is nothing there for the purpose in mind?"[20]

Father Palou, however, did not share Rivera's opin opinion about the unsuitability of San Francisco Bay region for a mission and settlement. In fact he was outspoken of the venture. He strongly recommended the immediate occupation of the bay by the colony at least, if not by the mission, lest Rivera should find some means of further delaying the project to which he was known to be opposed.

Anza had been instructed by his chief, Bucareli, to explore the bay and locate if possible, suitable sites for the presidio and colony. Sites for two missions were also to be considered. No amount of opposition or belittling the possibilities of the port could dissuade Anza from carrying out his orders and what had become his fixed purpose.

Anza, now in Monterey, wrote Rivera, who was still in the south, urging the prompt founding of the colony on San Francisco Bay. He stated that he would, in case he were needed, remain as long as a month, after his return from the trip of exploration, which he now proposed to

---

20.

make, and personally lead the colony to the bay, and establish it.

In the very act of writing this letter, Anza became violently ill and had to be carried to bed, where he remained six days, suffering intense pain. However, with the help of others, he mounted his horse on March 22 and rode over to the Monterey presidio where he prepared to set out on the trip of exploration.

The objects to be accomplished consisted soldiers from Tubac. Coporal Robbles who had accompanied Rivera to San Francisco Bay and one Soberanes and another man who had been with Fages as far as the Pio Grande de San Francisco acted as guides. There were in addition six muleteers and servants, a force numbering twenty in all, with a sizeable drove of horses and mules.[21]

On March 23, all being in readiness, they set out and traveled a distance of 7 leagues (about 18¼ miles). They camped at the site of the Indian rancheria which they called La Natividad, where now stands the village of Natividad, wHere, 70 years later, 80 native Californians under Don Manuel de Jesus Castro fought a sharp battle with a detachment of 60 Americans under Captain Burrows.[22]

21.
22.

From here they crossed the valley of Salinas, went up Galivan (Gabilan) Creek, canyon over the summit of the Galivans, (Gabilans), and down the opposite slope to the San Benito river, which they crossed just north of where Mission San Juan Bautista now stands. They continued through the San Benito valley, and going on, entered the Valley of San Bernardino, camping at the Arroyo de las Llagas (the valley of the prickly thorns). From here, passing on down the Coyote River they came to the Lllano de los Robles del Puerto de San Francisco, The Plain of the Oaks of the Port of San Francisco, now known as Santa Clara valley. They camped at Arroyo de San Jose Cupertino, where from a 300 foot elevation they saw, seven miles to the north, the great bay which they were to explore.

The next day, after traveling four leagues they crossed Arroyo de San Francisco, now San Francisquito Creek, where there was an Indian village of some twenty huts which was named Palo Alto (tall tree), in honor of a ginat redwood tree growing on the bank of the stream. The tree is still standing and is a much prized possession of the citizens of the present city of Palo Alto. Portola occupied this campsite November 6th to 11th, 1769.[23] It was from this base camp that Ortega, and the hunters also, were absent when they discovered

---

23.

San Francisco Bay. Anza found on the bank of the creek the cross planted there by Rivera and Palou to mark the spot selected for a mission. This project was abandoned, however, because the creek ran dry in the summer.

They left the great redwood, Palo Alto, and continued northward. They had been traveling through the Plain of the Oaks, but there were many things for them to see besides oaks. On the 25th of March (1776) they had camped at the Arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino, in the Plain of the Oaks, a place north of Saratoga on Calabasas, or possibly on Campbell Creek at Saratoga. The name is preserved by the town of Cupertino, somewhat to the northeast near Calabasas Creek.[24]

The following day, March 26th, they set out at seven thirty and traveled 12 leagues (about 31½ mi.) to a point about 2½ miles beyond San Mateo Creek, near where Hoyt School now stands,[25] in the vicinity of the intersection of El Camino Real and Ralston Avenue, in the present city of Burlingame, on the San Francisco Peninsula. This was campsite Number 94, counting Horcasitas as the starting point, but it would be only Number 80, if we consider Tubac the last starting point, as did Anza.

All about the explorers in this region were strange new plants an

---

24.
25.

new plants, animals, sights, vistas, and people. Under date March 25th, the day before reaching campsite Number 94, Fr. Font gives a most interesting description of the aborigines through whose country they passed. Being surprised by the sudden presence in their midst of the strange white people, the like of which they had never beheld, heretofore, the Indians ran among the oaks shouting to each other. The news must have been indeed a sensation to them. Then they ventured forth naked "like fauns," gesturing and signalling energetically, apparently trying to halt the advance of the invaders. They were armed, but committed no hostile acts. These Indians were not so emaciated as those previously encountered, and were of the Costonoan stock.[26] Some had beards, some long moustaches, and several had medium length moustaches and long beards. Some had long hair which they fastened up with a branch bent about the head. Their ears were pierced, and in them they wore reeds, as did the Channel Indians. Font estimated that he saw more than a hundred Indians in one day, about thirty of whom were following the party at one time. As Anza's party paid not attention to them, they determined to secure attention, adopting the following technique. Forming a line in single file they ran forward until they were

---

26.

in advance of Anza's men. Then suddenly halting, they would shout, shriek, and gesticulate energetically, even angrily, in an apparent endeavor to prevent the farther advance of the Spaniards. As Anza's men proceeded, unmindful of the hullabaloo, they eventually gave it up as a bad job.

At the site of the village of Fair Oaks, a band of 23 shouting Indians came rushing out followed by as many more bearded patriarchs of the village, after which came the women, who, as a reward, received a gift of beads. For all their shouting, apparently the men got nothing - except recognition, for Corporal Robles recognized the long whispered captain of these people, called the Shouters from a previous expedition [of Fages]. At Redwood City a huge pile of mussel shells told the story of what was usually their piece de resistance.

At a village reached before they came to San Mateo Creek they were met by a delegation of several men and women among whom beads were distributed. One man with his bow and arrows tried with many gestures to reenact a battle scene, pointing the while to the wounded leg of a comrade who was a casualty in the fight. The Indian, Font concluded, was trying to tell the Spaniards that he and his people were at war with other villages farther on, and he was trying to persuade them not to go any farther because of the danger of attack. Indians on a hill near their camp (Number 94). Others came out of the woods, whereupon the first ones ran.

Later, however, the runners came to camp and by pantomine made known to the Spaniards that those other Indians were hostile, but that no fears need be entertained, since they (the speakers) had chased the bad Indians away.

These Indians were quite friendly, and, Font thought, tried to tell the Spaniards they must remain with them. At nightfall the Indians went away. They were very ugly in appearance, with noses and ears pierced, through which were thrust little sticks. All the men were innocent of clothing, but the women wore little grass shirts. Most of the men wore beards, but had short hair, though some wore long hair like the Yaquis. Because of their gentleness, Font thought it would be possible to found a good mission among them.[27]

Nor were animals or fowls lacking in this region. When the Portola Expedition of 1769 came through this region, they came down the route, approximately, of the Skyline Boulevard. They were at one point only about 2½ miles from Anza Campsite Number 94, (Hot School, Burlingame) but were separated from it and the bay by a low range of hills. However, the animal life would be the same. It is thus described by Crespi:

> We traveled four hours and a half . . .
> and halted near a lake formed by an arroyo

27.

> of good water, [camp near southern end of Crystal Springs Lake] with unlimited pasture and numberless geese in the same valley, in which there have been seen many tracks of large animals, which they say are bears or buffalo. Many deer have been seen in herds, and the explorers declare they saw a band of fifty of them in this place . . . In the last two days many madronos have been found . . . Here some gentle Indians came bringing a present of black tamales and some fruit like a plum.[28]

That there were bears in this region was abundantly proved by a later experience. Moraga on his journey to the bay with the colony was fortunate enough to secure 3 31k, of which he said there were large numbers.[29]

In the country round about there were ask, oak, some live oak, a large number of tall and thick laurels "of extraordinary and very fragrant scent," and redwoods in abundance. From here (Camp 94, North Burlingame) "the estuary is very clearly seen, and likewise the hills which form the month of the port."[30]

On March 27th they set out from Camp Number 94 (North Burlingame) at seven in the morning of a fine clear day, "and shortly after eleven halted on the banks of a lake on account of very fine water near the mouth of the estero of

---

28.

29.

30.

or spring of very fine water near the mouth of the port of San Francisco, having traveled some six leagues."[31] This march had carried them through or past the sites of Willbrae, San Bruno, the Cemeteries, Colma, and Ingleside, through what is now the Golden Gate Park, and up to the shores of Mountain Lake which lies just north of the southern boundary of the presidio, between the U. S. Marine Hospital and the Presidio Golf Links. This place is about a mile and a half south of Fort Point and two and one half miles east of Point Lobos.[32]

From this base they explored the harbor. First they went to Point Lobos where Rivera and Palou had erected a cross when they were on an exploring expedition in 1774. The scattered remains of the cross were found. From here their explorations took them to the mouth of Lobos Creek, back to the beach south of Point Lobos, thence up over the ridge to the camp at the lake and on north to the place now known as Fort Point. Fr. Font spoke of it as[33]

> the edge of the white cliff which forms the end of the mouth of the port, and where begins the great

---

31.

32.

33.

> estuary . . . The cliff is very high and perpendicular, so that from it one can spit into the sea . . . We saw the spouting of whales, a shoal of dolphins or tunny fish, sea otter, and sea lions . . . The port of San Francisco, indicated on the map by the letter H, is a marvel of nature, and might well be called the harbor of harbors, because of its great capactiy, and of several small bays which it enfolds in its margins or beach and in its islands.

Here at Fort Point, March 28, 1776, they erected a cross "on a place so high it could be seen from all the entry of the port." The good father was delighted with the view from the mesa, which Anza selected as the site for the point and in almost prophetic strain he exclaimed;[34]

> Indeed although in my travels I saw very good sites and beautiful country, I saw none that pleased me so much as this. And I think if it could be well settled like Europe there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world for it has the best advantages for founding in it a most beautiful city, with all the conveniences desired, by land as well as by sea, with that harbor so remarkable and so spacious, in which may be established shipyards, docks, and anything that might be wished.

They continued the exploration of the harbor but sent the pack train and some of the party back to the Arroyo de San Matheo, or San Matheo Creek, which they reached,

---

34.

following the back trail, camping at Campssite Number 96, in the vicinity of the intersection of El Camino Real and Third Avenue in the city of San Mateo.[35]

The remainder of the party, Anza and Font, turned eastward and continued their exploration, going around the inner shore of the peninsula. After they had traveled about three leagues they discovered "a beautiful arroyo which, because it was Friday of Sorrows, we called the Arroyo de los Dolores." This was Dolores Creek on which Mission Dolores was later founded (on Dolores St., between 16th and 17th, San Francisco).[36] Continuing they ascended Islas Creek the one Fr. Palou called San Bruno, made a turn around the hills and came out on the plain in the vicinity of Colma, where they struck their old trail. They soon turned southwest, away from it, however, into the valley of San Andreas. In it and on the hills and slopes was much timber. Among the trees observed were live oaks, madronos, spruce, and cottonwoods. There was much brush along the arroyo they were following.

They had passed Lake San Andreas and were near the head of Crystal Springs Lake. The sides of the ravine

---

35.

36.

which they now threaded were quite steep and the bottom was covered with brush. "Mother of God, look at that!" exclaimed one of the soldiers. All looked in the direction of his outstretched arm and there carelessly lumbering up the steep slope above them was a bear so huge that they were more startled than was the bear. Bruin could not very well run away, since the slope was too steep. He faced about with a growl and a look which gave them the shivers, for Fr. Font said, "I feared disaster!" But Corporal Robles was equal to the occasion. Quickly taking aim he fired a shot that struck bruin in the neck. Down the slope he came tumbling and rolling. Regaining his feet, he crossed the arroyo, and hid in the brush, but after a few steps he fell dead. They measured him and found him to be more than 6 feet long. They skinned him, intending to present the hide to the viceroy, and, being hungrey, (we think they must surely have been so) they ate some of the flesh. It is doubtful if it was very palatable because Font says, "He was horrible, fierce, large and fat, and very tough." They now had a trophy to carry home and a bear story to tell. According to Bolton they went on to a point near the San Mateo County almshouse, crossed the ridge there and, going north, came to camp, as aforesaid, at the intersection of Third Avenue and El Camino Real on the site of the city of San Mateo,

the camp site to which the pack train had been sent.[37]

This is the way San Mateo townsite looked to Fr. Font:[38]

> We continued on our way, and about a league before halting we came to a good sized village situated on the banks of the arroyo San Matheo. It has many laurels and ash trees on its banks, and in all this stretch, which likewise is level country, there are many laurels and also oaks and some live oaks. If the water is permanent, this site would not be bad for a settlement, for besides a very pretty view which it enjoys, the country is level and has plentiful trees and timber, especially in the Sierra de Pinabetes /redwoods/ which is near here.

In November, 1774, Captain Rivera y Moncada had decided to carry out his orders to explore the port of San Francisco. Taking 16 men and Father Palou as diarist he had set out, November 20, 1774.[39] On November 29 according to Bolton they probably turned west up Belmont Creek and "on the other side descended to Crystal Springs Lake."[40] The Indians which the father described may very well have lived in the Indian village on the site of San Mateo, since the father's account fits in very well with the description of the village on San

---

37.

38.

39.

40.

of the village on San Matheo Creek given later by Font. At any rate they were in its immediate vicinity.

> While we were traveling to the range of hills we saw on its summit a party of heathen, who immediately came to meet us, showing themselves to be very gentle and friendly. They all came near me, and without any repugnance whatever, allowed the sign of the cross to be made on them. I caressed them and gave them some strings of beads, with which they were well pleased; the commander did the same. These Indians are well formed, tall, many of them of a reddish color and as bearded as any Spaniard, with long hair. They were naked, here and there one wearing a little cape reaching from the shoulders to the waist. Most of them carry long rods like lances in their hands. They climbed the hill with us, and then I saw a little plain in a small valley, through which a good arroyo runs, and a village of small houses well built of grass, with many people of all ages and both sexes.
>
> The heathen led us toward their village, /possibly on the site of San Mateo/ but we turned away from it and followed the pass, then crossed the arroyo, which is well forested with trees . . . We descended the range of hills to the foot of the high mountains on the south, well covered with redwoods, live oaks, and other trees.[41]

As they went along following the trail of Portola they passed through several villages, the chiefs of which invited them to stop for a friendly visit. The age some

---

41.

of these Indians attained was indicated by the fact that one aged woman had with her a number of great, great grandchildren. The father estimated her age at more than one hundred years.

One of those following the party on the way was "a youth of about twenty years, of a reddish complexion, well favored, with a little beard, and with his face stained with ochre." This youth followed them the entire length of San Andreas Valley. The father noticed him weeping and thinking he was hungry, gave him some food. The lad continued to sigh, however, and approaching Fr. Palou, lifted up his /the father's/ habit and covered himself with it, saying, "'Me apam,' 'Thou art my father.'" The father was touched by this manifestation of affection, and told the lad he would return and adopt him as a son.[42]

The explorers (Anza's men) after killing the huge bear decided to call it a day, so they turned back northward, arriving at the appointed place on Arroyo San Matheo where the pack train was already encamped.

> "'There,' says Anza, 'I found in our camp nearly all the men of the village, very friendly, content and joyful, putting themselves out to serve us in every way.'"[43]

---

42. Ibid, 268, 269

They now left Camp Number 96, at San Mateo and swung southward around the head of the bay. Then they went northward and passed through or by the sites of Mills College, Fruitvale, Lake Merritt, Technical High School, Berkeley, Richmond, and Pinole. They skirted Carquinez Strait, camped near the site of Pachecho, and then went on and camped at the water's edge on the site of Antioch. From here they swung southeast past Oakley and continued on southward past Knightsen, then south in the general direction of Old River for about 6 leagues to a point in the vicinity of Bethany. Deciding that it was impossible to get around the great marsh that stretched for endless miles on to they knew not where, they halted for a parley.

Anza decided to return to Monterey not, however, by the way they had come. Fr. Font declared if they went southward they would come out either in San Berdino or the Salinas Valley. They expected to cross a narrow range of hills easily but were disagreeably surprised to find many rough ranges which took three days hard going to cross, for which reason they called it the Sierra del Chasco - the Mountain that Played the Joke. The trail led on through Arroyo Coyote, San Bernardino Valley, Gilroy Valley and on to Monterey which they reached April 8, 1776. From Antioch

to Gilroy Anza was a pathfinder.[44]

Anza had, while at Monterey, before starting on the exploring trip, written Captain Rivera urging the early establishment of the San Francisco colony. Now, having returned to Monterey, and having waited four days, he still had no reply. He reluctantly decided to return to Sonora. Accordingly, he turned over the affairs of the colony to lieutenant Moraga, and together with 28 others started southward, never to return.

Anza's departure was the cause of much sorrow on th the part of the colonists whom he had led through the long, difficult and dangerous journey from Tubac to Monterey. He was a capable and courageous officer who was at all times considerate of their needs and solicitous for their welfare.

Although Anza did not personally lead the colony to its final destination on the shores of San Francisco Bay, his work made its success possible. Rivera wrote Sergeant Grijalva, who had been left at San Gabriel with 12 families, to proceed at once to Monterey. He wrote, at the same time, to Moraga to take the colony to San Francisco Bay and found a presidio on the site selected by Anza. Grijalva, with the 12 families, arrived at Monterey, May 28.

44.

Everything was now made ready and on June 17th they started with the entire colony and, following the trail of Portola, arrived on the banks of Dolores Creek, June 27, 1776.[45] The following day a temporary chapel of branches was erected in which, on June 29, 1776, the first Mass was said. This lowly hut of branches was therefore the ancestor of all the towering sky-scrapers and ornate temples that grace the magic city that has since grown up at the Golden Gate - the City of San Francisco, named in honor of St. Francis. Thus has the dream of explorers, soldiers, sailors and fathers come true.

To summarize: Anza led an exploring expedition, in 1774, from Tubac in Mexico to Monterey in Alta California, via Yuma, on the Colorado River and returned, having left Tubac January 8, 1774, and returned without loss, reaching Tubac May 26, 1774.[46] He was now commissioned to lead a second expedition over the same route to the Port of San Francisco, where he was to establish a presidio, colony, and if feasible two missions.

He gathered the colonists and equipment together at Tubac where the expedition officially started with a personnel of 240 men, women and children, and a total of

---

45.
46.

1050 head of stock, of which 355 were cattle and the remainder horses and mules.

The expedition started from Tubac October 23, 1775, and, by following the same general route of the first expedition reached Monterey March 10, 1776.

Anza, with twenty men, including the diarist, Font, on March 23, set out to explore the port of San Francisco. They journeyed northward, passing enroute the cross planted under the shade of Palo Alto tree on San Francisquito Creek, an on March 26, camped at the present intersection of Ralston Avenue and El Camino Real in Burlingame, designated as Camp Number 94. From here they went north until they reached Mountain Lake near the present U.S. Marine Hospital within the bounds of the presidio, in San Francisco. They then explored the bay, selecting the sites for the presidio and Dolores Mission, where, later, the first building in San Francisco was erected. After exploring the inner and eastern coastline of the peninsula the party returned to San Mateo Creek, where the pack train and some of the party had already been sent. There they occupied camp site Number 96, at the intersection of San Mateo Creek and El Camino Real, on the date of March 29, 1776. From here they went around the head of the bay and up the east side of the southern arm of the same, through the sites of Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Pinole and on to the site of Antioch, where they

turned south and made their way across the rough mountainous country to Monterey, arriving there April 8th.

Since Anza had received no reply to the letter he had written to Rivera, urging the early establishment of a settlement at the Port of San Francisco, he decided, after waiting four days at Monterey for a reply, that further waiting was useless. He therefore turned the affairs of the colony over to Moraga and left California, never to return, going to Sonora.

The 12 families left at San Gabriel under Grijalva having arrived at Monterey, Moraga started with the colony from Monterey on June 17, 1776 and arrived on Dolores Creek June 27th. The first rude chapel was constructed June 28th, in which Mass was said the next day, and thus was begun San Francisco - namesake of St. Francis and city of dreams.

FOOTNOTES

1. Herbert Eugene Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, IV, 325, note.

2. Ibid., 346, 350; also State of California, Department of Natural Resources and the State Park Commission in co-operation with the California State Chamber of Commerce. Fifth Report, 2.

3. Charles Edward Chapman, The Founding of Spanish California, 251.

4. Ibid., 256.

5. Miguel Costanso, "The Narrative of the Portola Expedition of 1769-1770," ed. by Adolph van Hemert-Engert and Frederick J. Teggart, (Academy of Pacific Coast History Publications, I:(March 1910), 106.

6. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, I, 459; Ibid., II, 229, 230.

7. Alice Jenkins Weymouth, The Palo Alto Tree, 12.

8. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, I,

9. Chapman, The Founding of Spanish California, 291.

10. Ibid., 347, 348, 349.

11. Ibid., 349.

12. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, I, 338.

13. Ibid., 346-348.

14. Ibid., 369, 370.

15. Ibid., 371.

16. Ibid., 371, 372.

17. Ibid., 373, 374.

18. Ibid., quoting Font, 375.

19. Ibid., 375, 376.

20. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, I, 388.

21. Ibid., 390.

22. Zoeth Skinner Eldredge, The Beginnings of San Francisco, I, 130, 131.

23. Ibid., 131.

24. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, IV, 323, note.

25. Ibid.

26. Herbert Eugene Bolton, ed., Font's Complete Diary (Anza's California Expeditons, IV), 324.

27. Ibid., 323-329.

28. Herbert Eugene Bolton, Fray Juan Crespi Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast 1769-1774, 232.

29. Herbert Eugene Bolton, ed., Moraga's Account of the Founding of San Francisco (Anza's California Expeditions, III, 411.

30. Bolton, Font's Complete Diary (Anza's California Expeditions, IV), 329.

31. Ibid., 329, 330.

32. Ibid., 330, note.

33. Ibid., 332, 333.

34. Ibid., 341.

35. Mildred Brooke Hoover, Historic Spots in California, Counties of the Coast Range, 399.

36. Bolton, ed., Font's Complete Diary (Anza's California Expeditions, IV), 346.

37. Ibid., 348-350.

38. Ibid., 328, entry for March 26, going up to San Francisco Bay.

39. Fray Francisco Palou, Historical Memoirs of New California, ed. by Herbert Eugene Bolton, III, 248.

40. Fray Francisco Palou, Historical Memoirs of New California, ed. by Herbert Eugene Bolton, III, 268.

41. Ibid., 268.

42. Ibid., 268, 269.

43. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, I, 397.

44. Ibid., I, 398-416.

45. Ibid., I, 458-472.

46. Ibid., I, 184.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. General Works:

1. Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Anza's California Expeditions, 4v., Berkeley, California, 1930.

2. Chapman, Charles Edward, The Founding of Spanish California, New York, 1916.

3. Costanso, Miguel, "The Narrative of the Portola Expedtion of 1769-1770," ed. by Adolph van Hemert-Engert and Frederick J. Teggart, Academy of Pacific Coast History Publications I: (March 1910).

4. Crespi, Fray Juan, "Journey of the Land Expedition from San Diego to Monterey," in Fray Juan Crespi Missionary Explorer of the Pacific Coast 1769-1774, edited and translated by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Berkeley, California, 1927.

5. Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner, The Beginnings of San Francisco, 2v., New York, 1916.

6. Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Historic Spots in California Counties of the Coast Range, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, 1937.

7. Weymouth, Alice Jenkins, The Palo Alto Tree, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, 1930.

Anza's San Francisco Exped.

Note - Boca del Puerto Dulce - "He means the mouth of Carquinez Strait, at Mare Island," note, p. 366, V. 4, Bolton Anza's Cal. Exped.

On Mar. 26 "at a quarter to four in the afternoon halted at a small and nearly dry arroyo about a short league beyond the arroyo of San Matteo..."

Note: "Leaving camp [Cupertino, 25th Mar.] Anza crossed Stevens, Permanente, San Antonio, and Madera Creeks. Arroyo de San Francisco, reached next, was San Francisquito, which they crossed at Palo Alto, so-named for the tall redwood which Font measured on the return journey. The tree is still standing. The arroyo of San Mateo was the present San Mateo Creek, and camp was two or three miles north-west, near Hoyt School in North Burlingame" (p. 325, V. 4)

When they went through an Indian village at or near the site of Palo Alto Font counted 25 huts of the arroyo, They found, on the north side the cross Fr Palou had set up the year before. (Here was the Palo Alto Tree.) Next they passed through the village of the Shoutere, near the present village of Fair Oaks. (327, V. 4) At what is now Redwood City the Indians tried to dissuade the travelers from proceeding, showing by signs that the people farther on were hostile. One man had an arrow wound in leg.

P. 329 Concerning the Indians Font says: All these Indians whom we saw today [26th] are very ugly, with ears and noses pierced, and little sticks thrust through them, the men all naked and the women with little skirts of grass, but they are not very emaciated. Most of them are bearded and have the hair cut short, although some of them wear it rather long and tied above the head like the Yaquis. They appear to be gentle Indians, and it would seem possible to form of them a good and large mission." (P. 329)

P. 330 Note: "These people were of Costanoan stock."

They continued through Milbrae, San Bruno, the Cemeteries, Colma, and Ingleside, through the Golden Gate Park to Mountain Lake on the southern edge of the Presidio Military Reservation, a mile and a half south of Fort Point. (Note, 330, V.4) Here they camped. Next they went to what is now Point Lobos (331) Where Capt. Rivera had set up a cross The cross was there, on the ground, however.

They then went to the beach south of Point Lobos and Seal Rocks where they found the wrecked launch or canoe the San Carlos crew had used exploring the harbor. (331)

From this point the went back across the hills (332)
to Fort Point. Font remarked: "The cliff is very
high and perpendicular, so that from it one can
spit into the sea... We saw the spouting of
27th whales, a shoal of dolphins or tunny fish,
sea otter and sea lions. On this elevation the
commander decided to erect a cross, ordering it
made at once so that he might set it up the
next day." (332)

Font says of the Indians who visited them
at Mountain Lake camp, (333) "They were of good body
and well bearded. They were attentive and obsequious,
and brought us firewood." (only 2) Font surveyed
the harbor and wrote his description accordingly.

Mar. 28 They erected the cross on the
extreme point of the white cliff at the
inner terminus of the mouth of the port." (340)

Anza's San Francisco Expedition

Notes — From Bolton's Anza's Calif. Exped. V. 1

p. 228 1st stage of journey was from Culiacan to Horcasitas — 400 mi. Colonists enlisted and equipped on way — pay started with enlistment. No diaries enroute this stage. Diary began at Tubac, official starting place, so considered by Anza

p. 229 Apaches ran off the entire herd of horses at Tubac — 500 head. Horses were assembled at other points and brought to Horcasitas.

The caravan when ready to start contained p (231-2) 177 persons. There were 140 pack mules and 450 saddle horses and mules

Started Sept. 29

From Horcasitas to Tubac 200 mi.

Reached Tubac Oct 15th. (243) Had 177. Morgot 63 more = 240 — Anza, Font, Garces, Eixarch, Vidal (commisary) Fr. Moraga, Ser. Grijalva, 8 veterans of Sonora, 20 recruits 10 Tubac soldiers who were to return, 29 wives, 136 persons mostly children, four volunteer families, 20 muleteers 3 vaqueros, 3 Indian interpreters, 4 personal servants of the fathers. (242-43)

Stock — 695 horses and mules and 355 beeves. (243)

279 b Reached Colorado and crossed with help of Palma & his 2-81 subjects Nov 30, No fatal accidents. Gave Palma suit presents to all beads to women tobacco to men.

Left Yuma Dec 4. (p. 286) Vol 1 Bolton's Anza's Col. Exped.

335 Camped on the banks of the Santa Ana where watched old year out and the new enter (335).
Reached San Gabriel Jan 3, 1776. Met by
Fr. Paterna and Rivera y Moncada military commander
from Monterey. Mission was rough, made of
logs roofed with tules - Church, house for padres,
guardhouse, Indian village of 500 tule huts
There were fat cows - butter cheese - hogs - sheep,
Chickens were owned. (338) ~~From San~~

From San Gabriel on Anza was not a
path breaker as Portola Rivera and Fages had
opened way and Anza had traversed it twice (359).

By Feb. 24 they were at Ventura, next
day went through Santa Barbara. Saw asphalt
springs at Carpenteria so called because natives
were making a boat. Made excellent launches
did good stone work. Between San Buenaventura
Rivers and Pt. Conception were 30 towns and 10 to 20
thousand people. Indians had houses in shape
like half orange, having frames of strong arched poles
covered ~~of~~ with thick interwoven grass with apertures at top
and in sides for ventilation, also mat for door. 360-361

Anza's San Francisco Expedition

On Mar. 2 they reached San Luis Obispo 271 ½ leagues from Tubac. Mar. 10 they arrived at Monterey, 316 ½ leagues from starting point, Tubac (Entries of Mar 2 and Mar 10, Anza's Diary V. 3, Bolton anza's Calif. Exped. pp. 112 and 117, 118.) Had been on the road 130 days with 88 da. actual travel. counting the San Diego detour had come 1400 miles - those from Culiacan almost 2000.

Font's description of the 5yr. old presidio:

"Its buildings form a square on one side of which is the house of the commander and the storehouse in which the storekeeper lives. On the opposite side are a little chapel and the quarters or barracks of the soldiers, and on the other sides there are some huts or small houses of the families and people who live there. All are built of logs and mud with some adobe; and the square or plaza of the presidio, which is not large is enclosed by a stockade or wall of logs."

Vol. 1, p. 374 Bolton: Anza's Calif. Exped.

Anza's San Francisco Exped. Cont.

Rivera, Palou 16 soldiers, 2 servants, 1 muleteer with a pack train carrying provisions for 40 da had gone to explore spot of San Francisco. Started Nov. 23, 1774. Moved north the following route ? Fages and Crespi thru Salinas, San Juan Bautista Hollister, Gilroy to Coyote. On 3rd night Nov. 30 camped on San Francisco Creek under Palo Alto (tall tree) which gave its name to Palo Alto. "To mark the spot they set up a substantial wooden cross near the ford, fixing in it our earnest desires to found on this same site a church dedicated to my Seraphic Father, San Francisco", says Palou." (P. 379 Vol 1, Bolton's Anza Calif. Exped.)

Camped at Lake Merced Dec. 4 (p. 379, Ibid.) Rivera Palou and 4 soldiers went on to Point Lobos near Cliff House from where they saw Seal rock and the Golden Gate Rivera and Palou erected a cross on the summit of the cliff then returned to camp on Lake Merced, and from there returned to Monterey by Portola's coast route (380) (Ibid) Dec. 14, 1774.

Anza's California Expeditions, III, 129-132, 260, 261, 262, 412, 413
Berkeley 1930.

Ref C.
979.4
B64a
V.3
Berk

Camp Site 96 Anza-account
Pages 129, 130. Fuste " Moraga's account of etc
founding of S.F. - 412-413

San Mateo X

Friday Mch 29 At a quarter past seven I packed up an equipage and sent it back by the same route over which we had come, with orders to await me at the arroyo of San Matheo. Then, with a party of five soldiers and my father chaplain, I continued to explore the district which I had not covered to the southeast, and the region which overlooks the estuary that runs to the south and inland from the port. I again went to the lake with the spring which I mentioned yesterday, and likewise to the spring which I called Los Dolores.[1] About half a league from here to the southeast, there is a wide and long valley with plentiful moisture where more than a hundred and twenty fanegas of wheat can be sown.[2] There is also a little spring of good drinking water which appears not to dry up, because it has a good-sized village which also enjoys a plentiful supply of firewood. From here forward and until I again struck the road which I followed in coming there is nothing note-worthy.

Page 130. But the exploration that has been made on this occasion, in the region where it was prognosticated that there would be the same sterility as at the west of our port mentioned, shows that this region, with the exception of what relates to timber for large beams, is not only fertile but extremely so.

Therefore, this presidio and fort will have an abundance and variety of water, firewood, and building stone. It will not lack a place in which to plant good fields, although somewhat distant, nor pastures for cattle without equal in quality and abundance. And besides enjoying these fine advantages, of which those who have formerly come as

1 Mission San Francisco (Dolores) was later founded here.

2 This was apparently in the same valley as Dolores.

Ref Cal.
979.4
B64a
v3
Bunk.

Pages 130 cont'd 131.

far as the mouth of the port have not even had hopes, it will enjoy even more if established at the place already mentioned, where it is narrowest, to mark which I am leaving erected a cross, as indicated on the 28th.[1]

From this place or point to the opposite point we estimate the distance to be a quarter of a league, for it must be this wide, more or less, as is shown by the maps which must have been presented by the officers of the marine who have entered it to explore, and as also will be seen from our own map.[2]

A short time after I reached the road by which we came I left it at my left, with the intention of exploring the valley of San Andrés and the lake of Mereed,[3] and other places intermediate between the coast and the estuary, notwithstanding that others have done this at more favorable times and have reported their explorations to his Excellency. Page 131. For this reason I omit relating them in detail, saying only that this valley has all the favorable circumstances required for the establishment of a mission, which would have the advantage of plentiful crops, both seasonal and with irrigation, as well as plenty of heathen, and would serve as a way-station between Monte Rey and the port of San Francisco.[1]

From this valley, which is distant about four and a half leagues from the port, there can be taken to it on mules, since in these establishments there are as yet no oxen, all the timber, both of pine and redwood as they call it here, as well as live oak, cottonwood, and willow, which may

footnotes for Page 130

1 At Fort Point. 2 Made by Father Font

3. He means the small lake southwest of Baden Station which Rivera and Palóu called Mereed. (footnote Page 131) Palóu and Rivera explored the San Andrés Valley in 1774.

Ref. Cal
979.4
B64a
v3
Berk

Pages 131 cont'd. 132.

be needed for building, for it abounds in all of these, and the country being level as far as the port would aid in this. Therefore it appears to me that there is nothing to prevent occupying this most famous port at the place where it ought to be occupied. Moreover, any other place where the establishment of the garrison which ought to protect it might be effected, is distant for the purpose and very unhandy.

Night having fallen, at a quarter past six I went down to the arroyo of San Andrés and to another, that of San Matheo, where it descends to empty into the estuary.[2] There I found in our camp nearly all the men of the village, very friendly, content,

Page 132. and joyful, putting themselves out to serve us in every way, a circumstance which I have noted in all the natives seen from the 26th up to now, but one which I had not experienced theretofore since leaving the people of the Colorado River. Those whom I am speaking of now are poorer and more miserable than those others, but because they have been described by others who have dealt with them before me, I refrain from speaking of their characteristics. This afternoon it rained for about an hour and a half, although not very heavily.

The same afternoon we succeeded in killing with bullets a monstrous bear which came out upon our road, whose very fat flesh was taken advantage of by those who like it.[1]—

[1] This bear was killed in the vicinity of Crystal Springs Lake.

[2] Font's map shows that on this day Anza went northeast from Mountain Lake to the beach near the Marina, then clear around the beach and up the Islais Creek to Colma. From here he crossed the ridge southwest to San Andrés Lake, descended San Andres Valley, apparently to a point a little south of Almshouse Canyon, then returned north to camp on San Mateo Creek.

Ref Cal.
979.4
B64a
V3
Berk.

Pages 132 contd., 260, 261

From Tubac, returning from the port of San Francisco to the arroyo of San Matheo, 355½ leagues.

96. March 29

260 At a quarter past seven in the morning we set out from the lake or spring from which flows the Arroyo del Puerto, and at half past six in the afternoon halted at the Arroyo de San Matheo, having traveled some fifteen leagues on account of the detour which we made and which I am going to explain, for by direct road from the port to the arroyo it would be only some six long leagues.

Because of the exploration which he made yesterday the commander decided to leave the port, skirt the hills which surround it in the neighborhood of the mouth, and follow the interior beach until he should come out to the level country. For this reason he dispatched the pack train by the direct road, with orders to halt at the arroyo of San Matheo. Taking a different route we traveled about a league to the east, one to the east-southeast, and one to the southeast, coming to a beautiful arroyo which, because it was Friday of Sorrows, we called the Arroyo de los Dolores. From an elevation here I observed the trend of the port in this direction. I saw

Page 261. that its extremity lay to the east-southeast; and that a very high redwood, which is visible from a long distance, rising like a great tower on the bank of the Arroyo de San Francisco, in the Llano de los Robles, and whose height I afterward measured, lay to the southeast.

We traveled about three leagues more, south and south-

Ref Cal.
979.4
B64a
V3
Berk.

Pages 261, continued 262.

west and-northwest, going round the hills, until we came out to the plain and encountered our own road, along which we traveled a short distance to the southeast.' Here the commander decided to go to explore a nearby valley called San Andrés, which is in the range of the spruce trees, also called redwoods, which ends at the Punta de Almejas, for the purpose of seeing if it had good timber for the settlement at the port. Therefore, leaving the road, we traveled about a short league to the southwest and somewhat to the south and entered the valley. In it as we traveled along we saw thick groves with many and various trees of good timber, live oaks, madroños, spruce, and also cottonwoods and other trees, and much brush on the banks of the arroyo or long narrow lake which runs through this valley, and forms the arroyo of San Matheo, which runs out upon the plain by a narrow passage through some hills.

We traveled some four leagues to the southeast and southeast by south, and crossed the arroyo of San Matheo, Page 262 where it enters the narrow pass between the hills. About a league before this a very large bear, of which there are many in this region, came out on our road, and we succeeded in killing it. Then we traveled some two leagues to the east-southeast. Now, considering the exploration of this valley sufficient, we decided to go to the camp, where we arrived after crossing some high hills and traveling some two leagues almost to the north.' — Fifteen leagues.

Footnote 1 Page 261 — From mountain lake they skirted the inner shore of the peninsula past Dolores Creek to Islais Creek (called San Bruno by Font) which they ascended to the vicinity of Colma, where they struck their own trail.

Footnote 1 Page 262 — Anza continued southwest over the hills to San Andrés Valley (still so-called), followed it past the mouth of Almshouse Canyon, then crossed the hills northwardly to camp at San Mateo Creek.

Ref Cal
979.4
B.64a
V.3
Berk.

Pages 412, 413

Moraga's Account - Abel Stearns

V.3 V. "On the 24th we started at a quarter to seven in the morning, and at one o'clock in the afternoon we camped at the Arroyo de San Matheo.[2] At this place I remained during the 25th and 26th, the first day because one of the soldiers was taken ill, and the second because it seemed to me appropriate to go ahead to find out if there was water at the port, fearful lest it might not be the same as in the arroyos [early in] April of this present year [at the time of] the exploration made by Lieutenant-colonel Don Juan Baptista de Anza. At that time they were
Page 413, running, but at present we have found them with very little or no water. For this purpose, with four soldiers I went to the port, which I found not only abundantly supplied with water, but also endowed with many fine qualities, which greatly encouraged the soldiers.

[2] San Mateo Creek.

Anza Expedition Camp 96 at San Mateo #47

F864
F58
Cal

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Font's complete diary, 346-350,
Berkeley, 1931.

R.346 96. Friday, March 29. —— I said Mass. In the morning the weather was fair, although there was a rather stiff and raw south wind which after noon ended in a mist of no consequence. At a quarter past seven in the morning we set out from the lake or spring in which arises the Arroyo del Puerto, which I have mentioned, and at half past six in the afternoon we halted at the arroyo of San Matheo. With the detours which we made and which I will now explain, we had traveled some fifteen leagues, although from the port to that arroyo by direct road it would be only about six long leagues. — Fifteen leagues.

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47

F
864
F
58
Cal

Page 346

As a result of his exploration yesterday the commander decided to set out from the port, skirt the hills which surround it in the vicinity of the mouth, and follow the interior beach until he should come out to the level country. Therefore, he sent the pack train by the direct road with orders to halt at the arroyo of San Matheo. And we, taking a different route, traveled about a league to the east, one to the east-southeast, and one to the southeast. Passing through wooded hills and over flats with good lands, in which we encountered two lagoons and some springs of good water, with plentiful grass, fennel, and other useful herbs, we arrived at a beautiful arroyo which, because it was Friday of Sorrows, we called the

F 864 F 58 Cal

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47

Page 346-347

Arroyo de los Dolores.[1]

1 The Arroyo de los Dolores was Dolores Creek, on which Mission Dolores was later founded.

On its banks we found much and very fragrant manzanita and other plants, and many wild violets. Near it the lieutenant 347 planted a little maize and chickpeas to test the soil, which to us appeared very good, and I concluded that this place was very pretty and the best for the establishment of one of the two missions. It appeared to me that the other might be founded at the arroyo of San Mathes, so that in this way they would have the two missions near the port, as it was desired, and to this opinion of mine the fathers were inclined.

F
864
F
58
Cal

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47

Page 347

We went a little further, and from a small elevation there I observed the trend of the port in this direction. I saw that its extremity was toward the east-southeast, and that a very high redwood,[1]

[1] The redwood still standing, on San Francisquito Creek, at Palo Alto.

which stands on the bank of the arroyo of San Francisco, visible from a long distance, rising like a great tower in the Llano de los Robles, and whose height I afterward measured, lay to the southeast. Near this elevation, at the end of the hill on the side toward the port, there is a good piece of level land dominated by the Arroyo de los Dolores. This arroyo enters the plain by a fall which it makes on emerging from the hills, and

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47

F
864
F
58
Cal

Page 347-348.

with it everything can be irrigated, and at the same fall a mill can be erected, for it is very suitable for this purpose.

347 We traveled about three leagues more to the south and southwest and west[2], and finally, making a turn around the hills, we came out to the plain. In this stretch we found the land good like the rest, and a small spring of water like a well very near the water of the estuary. 348 Some bearded and gentle Indians who live around there came out to see us, and followed us for a short distance. Afterward, now apart from the hills, we came to a small arroyo with very little water, which was called by Father Palou the arroyo of San Bruno, and near

[2] The Short Diary reads west-northwest here, and is evidently correct.

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47

F
864
F
58
CaL

which there were signs of a good-sized abandoned village. Having eaten a bite here, we continued on our way till we struck the road taken on going, along which we traveled a short distance to the southeast.÷

÷Leaving Arroyo de los Dolores, they crossed Bernal Heights, descended to Islais Creek (called San Bruno by Font) swung southwest up Islais Creek Valley, and struck their former trail near Colma.

Here the commander decided to go to explore a nearby valley called San Andrés, which is in the range of spruce trees, also called redwoods, which ends at the Punta de Almejas, as I have said, to see if it had good timber for the settlement at the port. Therefore, leaving

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo # 47

F
864
F
58
CaL

Page 348-349.

the road, we traveled about a short league to the southwest and somewhat to the south, passing an abandoned village. Afterward we came to the Laguna de la Merced,[2]

[2] Leaving their trail near Colma they went southwest. Laguna de la Merced was one of the small lakes southwest of the Cemeteries. Rivera stopped here in his expedition of 1774, naming the lake. At some subsequent time the name was transferred to the much larger lake farther north and still called Lake Merced. Proceeding southwest Anza and Font descended San Andres Valley, in which lay the "arroyo or long narrow lake," past San Mateo Creek and Almahouse Canyon, then northeast two leagues. The bear was killed about where the head of Crystal Springs Lake is.

where Señor Rivera, with Father Palou, stopped a few days when he came to explore the port and it rained on him, as I said

349

above. Then we entered the valley named. In it we saw, as we went through, extensive groves with many and various trees of good timber, such

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo. # 47

F
864
F
58
Cal
Page 349

as live oaks, madroños, spruce, and also cottonwoods and other trees, with much brush on the banks of the arroyo or long and narrow lake, which runs through this valley and forms the arroyo of San Matheo, which runs out upon the plain by a narrow pass through some hills, and consists of two arroyos that join before emerging.

We traveled through the valley some four leagues to the southeast and southeast by south, crossed the arroyo of San Matheo where it enters the pass through the hills. About a league before this there came out on our road a very large bear, which the men succeeded in killing. There are many of these beasts in that country, and they often attack and do

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47

F
864
F
58
Cal

damage to the Indians when they go to hunt, of which I saw many horrible examples. When he saw us so near the bear was going along very carelessly on the slop of a hill where flight was not very easy. When I saw him so close and that he was looking at us in suspense I feared some disaster. But Corporal Robles fired a shot at him with aim so true that he hit him in the neck. The bear now hurled himself down the slope, crossed the arroyo, and hid in the brush, but he was so badly wounded that after going a short distance he fell dead. Thereupon the soldiers skinned him and took what flesh they wished. In this affair we spent more than an hour here. The

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #41

F
864
F
58
CaL

Page 349-350

commander took the hide to give as a present to the viceroy. The bear was so old that his eye teeth were badly decayed and he lacked one tooth, but he was very fat, although his flesh smelled much like a skunk or like musk. I measured this animal and he was nine spans[1] long and four high. He was horrible, fierce, large and fat, and very tough. Several bullets which were fired at him when he fled they found between his hide and his flesh, and the ball which entered his throat they found in his neck between the hide and the muscle with a little piece of bone stuck to it.

We now traveled some two leagues

[1] Nine quarters of a vara, or over six feet long.

Anza Expedition 96 at San Mateo #47.

F
864
F
58
Cal

to the east-southeast, and considering the exploration of this valley sufficient, since there was nothing else in it to see, it was decided to go to the camp. So, crossing some high hills, which, together with the Sierra de Pinabetes, are those that form the valley, we travelled some two leagues almost to the north until we came to the camp at the Arroyo of San Matheo.[2]

[2] They crossed the ridge near San Mateo County almshouse and went north, to camp on San Mateo Creek

The Indians of this village were very attentive and obliging, and even troublesome, for they had so attached themselves to the camp that when it was already very late it was necessary to drive them out in order that we might get some sleep. So I think that it would be easy to establish them in a mission.

JDB

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anzas. Expd. - 94-96 - Burlingame - San Mateo

AUTHOR Chapman, Chas. Edward

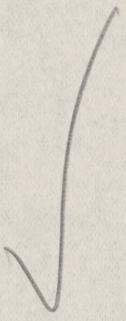
TITLE History of California

F
864 C45
cp 3

VOLUME _____ NO. _____ PAGES 296-297 299-301-317-318 ~~318~~

CITY OF PUBLICATION N.Y. Macmillan

DATE OF PUBLICATION 1921



Complete

Chapman - P. 296

The discovery of a practicable route to Alta California seems from early boyhood to have been a life ambition with Anza. Spurred on by the tradition of his father's proposals, he and another officer planned an expedition to the Colorado in 1756 (when A. was 21) The governor of Sonora at first looked with favor on the project, but subsequently changed his mind. When Galvez came to the province in 1769 Anza asked permission to make an expedition at his own expense, to cooperate with Portola. Galvez was impressed by Anza's idea, but before he could take action his health failed. Even after his return to Mexico City he and Croix seem to have considered the plan, but both of them left the country too early to put it into execution.

P. 297

As soon as it became clear that the visitador had departed from New Spain without authorizing an expedition, Anza addressed himself to Bucareli, who had only recently become viceroy. His letter, dated May 2, 1772, concerned itself mainly with the numerous evidences for belief in the existence of a feasable route from Sonora to Monterey. He asked permission

Chapman - 297

to make this long projected expedition of discovery, laterig Garcés, and 20 & 25 of his own presidial soldiers with him. He offered to pay the entire costs of the expedition, save only the wages of his men, and salary of Garcés.

✓

1774-

P. 300- It is but natural, perhaps, that, as a discoverer, Anza should describe the route with undue enthusiasm. It was a good route he said; entirely practicable for the sending of supplies. The Indians were ready in a military way; and the Yumas alone were numerous. Font's Diary report supplied a needed corrective in pointing out that the friendship of the Yumas could not be relied on unless settlements were established among them at an early date, and without their aid he said, the route could not be utilized at all, except by large forces. The Franciscans in all California were delighted over the discovery. Bucareli was also greatly pleased. He felt sure that the Anza route was better than the one up the peninsula.

F 864 C45 Chapman, Chas. E.
cop. 3 A History of Cal.

P. 299 On January 8, 1774, Anza set out from Tubac. With him were Father Garcés and Fr. Juan Díaz, 20 volunteers from his presidio, an Alta California soldier named Juan Valdez, Sarabal, a Pima interpreter, and eight other Indians, (five muleteers) two servants of Anza, and a carpenter), - 34 in all. Thirty-five pack loads of provisions, 65 heads of cattle driven along for food, and 140 horses made up the material equipment of the expedition.
Description used by Bolton March 22 - 1774 -

Chapter XXII

By 1776 the northwest coasts had been explored, Alta California placed on a permanent (tho not very sturdy) basis by the success of Anza's second expedition and the founding of S. F., the Colorado-Gila region had become well-known, Sinaloa

P. 317 - The route from Sonora to the Alta California coast had its share of geographical difficulties, including the Colorado Desert, but Anza had proved they were not insurmountable. By far the most serious obstacle was the Colorado River, the passage of which was inextricably

Chapman - P. 301

though the use of supply ships would still be necessary. He was especially gratified by the cordiality of the Yumas, for he understood the importance of their cooperation, and was pleased too with the way Anza had conducted himself with them and indeed during the whole period of the expedition. At his recommendation Anza was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and each of his men was granted extra pay for life. And in very truth, if achievements are to be measured by their results, they were richly deserving of reward, for out of their discovery flowed consequences which decided the course of Alta California's history.

2- P. 317 b Chapman

intervown, with what was, after all, the principal consideration in Spanish journeyings between Sonora and Alta California, — the relations of the Spaniards with the Yumas. ... The problem of the Colorado is illustrated by the incidents occurring at this time of his return in 1776. This time he got to the river in June, when the Colorado is high and swift. Though he now had but 10 soldiers with him, with few effects, it took him full two days and parts of two others to get across, despite the fact that he had rafts at his disposal and the assistance of several hundred expert Yuma swimmers. Commenting upon this, Anza wrote in his official diary:

P. 318 Chapman "On another occasion I have said that if the peoples who dwell along this great river are attached to us, we shall effect its passage without excessive labor, and that, if they are not, it will be almost impossible to do so."

Thus Anza, made it perfectly clear that a good disposition of the Yumas towards the Spaniards was a prerequisite to any effective use of the route. Bucareli grasped this fact, and probably understood the Indian

situation better than Anza himself. There was need for haste before the order of the viceroy should cool.

In March 1775, Fr. Diaz, in conjunction with Fr. Garcés

In reason and out, Fr. Garcés had been recommending the establishment of presidios and missions not only at the conjunction of the Colorado and Gila, but also at various other sites along the Gila. In March 1775, in conjunction with Fr. Diaz, he prepared a long memorial in favor of this plan, pointing out that it could be put into effect at slight cost thru a judicious shifting of presidial forces. Among the advantages, in addition to the temporal and spiritual conquest of the Gila country, were the prospects afforded of providing an effective defense to the Sonora frontier against the Apaches, protecting the Anza route to Monterey, and developing a base for the discovery of new routes to both Alta California and New Mexico. Hugo Oconor, commandant-inspector and virtual ruler, under Bucareli, of the entire frontier, favored the project, and recommended the adoption of

4- 318 Chapman

~~Garcia's~~ Garcés suggesting to suppress the presidios of Horcasitas and Buenaventura in southern Sonora, where at the time there was little to do, and transfer them to the Gila & Colorado. Other leading officials gave similar opinions, and Bucareli himself was impressed by the plan. He therefore procured authority from Spain to go ahead with it at the proper season, but meanwhile awaited the outcome of the second Anza expedition.

Upon his return from Alta Cal. in 1776, Anza proceeded to Mexico City, taking with him Salvador Palma, and several other Yuma chieftains. During their stay at the capital, many attentions and honors were heaped upon these savages from the north, and they in turn begged earnestly for the establishment of missions among them. This was the time, if any, to strike! The imperative necessity was well expressed by Father Garcés.

Quotes - P. 319 - "I am of the opinion," he said, "that if the matter of missions on the Gila and Colorado is allowed to cool..... there is danger that all will be lost and that the Yumas may be first to enter ~~that~~ a league." Over -

Bucareli was prepared to act ab nice, for he held the same views, and expressed himself to that effect on various occasions. Just at the vital moment, his hand was withheld, for late in 1776, the new government of the frontier provinces was created apart from the viceroyalty and independent of his control.

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47, 48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza Expedition Camps no 94 96

AUTHOR Coy, Owen Cochran

TITLE Pictorial History of California
Compiled and Edited by Owen C. Coy (1925)

F861
C87
X

VOLUME _____ NO. _____ PAGES _____

CITY OF PUBLICATION U. of C. - Extension Division Berkeley Introduction DATE OF PUBLICATION 1925

#39 - Drawing by Walter Francis of the Anza Expedition on the March. ✓

"The great American immigration to California took place in 1849 and 1850. Seventy-five years before that time, in 1775, Juan Bautista de Anza led a colony of Spanish men, women, and children across the mountains and deserts from Arizona to California. His party consisted at first of two hundred and forty people but three more were born on the way. These people became the first settlers in San Francisco and San Jose.

1941
1872
69

1941
1865
76

1941
1889
52

1941
1895
46

~~1895~~

1941
1900-
41-

31

𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 1111

Camp # 94 at Hoyt School near Ralston Ave and El Camino Real, occupied on Mar. 26, 1776 was really Camp #80 from Tubac. The recruits were assembled at the "presidio of San Miguel de Orcasitas [ordinarily spelled Horcasitas]. There were 14 camps between there and Tubac

accouterment

140
16
840
140
2240
1120

Ready for Dec 7

Boca del Puerto Dulce was Carquinez Strait, 257
V.3 Bolton's Anza's
Cal. Ex.

Anza's San Francisco Expedition

Ayala in command of San Carlos sent first pilot Canizares and 10 men in launch along coast to find ancorage having come from Monterey (July 27) to explore the port of S.F. They drifted through the Golden Gate with the tide, followed by Ayala in San Carlos Aug. 5, this becoming 1st white men to enter Bay of San Francisco. On 7th (Aug.) dropped ancor north side Raccoon Strait 13 Th at Hospital cove, Angel Is. Explored and ~~left~~ bay for Monterey 18 Th Sept. 1775. Left letter at Rivera's cross telling of doings, after each exploring trip and saying they should soon leave. Rivera was to have sent an overland party to cooperate with Ayala - came too late - led by Don Bruno Hezeta who reached Pt. Lobos Sept. 22 - found letters - left for Monterey & arrived Oct. 1. Built no houses for Anza's colony as had been planned. (Vol 1 pp 383 to 387).

Anza left Monterey Mar 23 for the purpose of exploring San Francisco Bay (had been ill 1 week) Rivera had reported there was no suitable site and he opposed Anza wish to explore. Anza's purpose was to explore the Port of S.F. the Rio Grande sites for 2 missions and the presidio. Took Font, Moraga, Lt, and 8 soldiers (390) Corporal Robles, Sobrante one other, guides 20 in all

391 Anza's San Francisco Exped. contin.

Anza followed trails of Fages, Rivera, Palou with variations. He crossed the Salinas Valley, the Gabilan Range, San Benito Valley, the Pajaro River. He skirted west side of Gilroy Valley to Coyote Pass, swung westward along foothills to vicinity of Saratoga and Palo Alto as Rivera and Palou had done. At Palo Alto Anza saw the cross set up by Rivera and Palou on the bank of Arroyo de San Francisco (San Francisquito Creek) to mark the place for a mission (391) They went on past the sites of San Mateo Millbrae, San Bruno, the Cemeteries, Colma and Lake Merced. On Mar 27 Anza camped on the banks of a fine lake or spring of very fine water near the mouth of the Port of San Francisco. This was Mountain Lake, now on the southern edge of the Presidio Reservation." (391)

Anza, Font, Moraga and 4 soldiers set out to see the harbor. (391) For Font's description of harbor see Bolton: Anza's Cal. Exped V. 3, 254, 55, -260

Anza's San Francisco Exped. – notes

Anza official starting point was the presidio of Tubac.
The Beginnings of San Francisco, I, 101. [Pub. San Fr. 1913.]
Journey from Tubac began Mon. October 23, 1775.
Of the 30 soldiers who became settlers of S.F. 15 were
Españoles, 7, Mulatos, 6, Mestizos, and 2 Indios (102)

Miguel Costanzo, The Narrative of the Portola
Expedition of 1769–1770. Ed. by Adolph van Hemert-
Engert and Frederick J. Teggart Berkeley, Cal.
(F857 A2 V.1) 1910

Get for Tues Vols 1, 3, 4. Anza's Col. Ex. Bolton &c.

F869 S3 E3 Eldredge Beginnings of S.F. v.1. ?

F864 B6

Places to see at San Francisco — Points touched by Anza when he explored the bay.

1. Mountain Lake near southern edge of Presidio Reservation. 2. Point Lobos. Not far from Cliff House? 3. Mouth of Lobos Creek (outlet for Mountain Lake. 4. Fort Point. 5. The mesa now occupied by the presidio. The arroyo de Los Dolores, selected for the future site of the mission was so called because it was discovered by Anza & Fr. Font and Moraga on the Friday of Sorrows. (Anza's Calif. Expeditions V. 1, p 395) Chapel of Dolores mission was first constructed June 27/1776 Moraga moved most of colony from Dolores to presidio July 26. First hut at presidio was a chapel. Palou said Mass July 28.

H1790
$1.975

For Palou's account of the founding of San Francisco see Anza's Calif. Exped. III, 383-405; for Moraga's, ibid, 407-420

Bolton, Herbert Eugene,

Anza Expedition Camp 24 at Burlingame #48 (H48)

Anza's California Expeditions, III, 126, 70, 253

Berkeley 1930.

Ref C.
979.4
B.64a
Vol 3
Berk.

San Mateo

Page 126, 253.

Continuing our route from here, and going in general to the west-northwest, although the turns which we made in the first direction were small and almost negligible, we passed by two other villages to whom we made the same gifts. Here ends the abundance of oaks, live oaks and other trees which we have had on all sides on the way from San Bernardino. Leaving these villages and continuing on our way, we came upon two others, the second one being on the arroyo of San Matheo. From here we passed on to another, distant about half a league, and here at half past three we halted for the night, having traveled for eight hours and covered about eight leagues. All these arroyos mentioned today, and a larger number which have been passed dry shod, we have found grown with many tall and thick laurels of extraordinary and most fragrant scent.[2] — From Pubac to the arroyo of San Matheo, 34 7½ leagues.

Page 253.

We set out from the arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino at half past seven in the morning, and at a quarter to four in the afternoon halted at a small arroyo, almost dry, about a short league after passing the arroyo of San Matheo, having traveled some twelve leagues, one to the northwest, another to the north-northwest, some four to the west-northwest, until we crossed the arroyo of San Francisco, and afterward three northwest by west, and three west-northwest. — Twelve leagues.

[2] Camp was northwest of San Mateo, near Hoyt School. Arroyo de San Francisco is now San Francisquito Creek, which was crossed northwest of Palo Alto. Arroyo San Mateo is now San Mateo Creek.

Ref C.
979.4
B64a
V3
Berk

Page 70

Because of the occurrence of last night already mentioned it was not possible to march. Today it has been as wet as yesterday, the land where we are being extremely so because it has rained so much here, but the patient has not experienced any bad results from it.

There not being in this place enough water for our cattle, although there is enough for the people, they went to drink at a place about a league from here where they drank yesterday in passing, for fear that what has happened to us would happen to them. After they had done this, running water in abundance was found a quarter of a league away to the southwest[2] of our camp and of the road which we are following, with an abundance of pasturage and firewood, which we now know about for another occasion.

[2] By a slip the MS. reads southeast.

F864
F58
Cal

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame # 48.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Font's Complete diary, 325.3m
Berkeley 1931

94. Tuesday, March 26. — I said Mass. We set out from the arroyo San Joseph Cupertino at half past seven in the morning, and at a quarter to four in the afternoon halted at a small and nearly dry arroyo about a short league beyond the arroyo of San Matheo, having traveled some twelve leagues, one to the northwest, another to the north-northwest, then some four to the west-northwest until we crossed the arroyo of San Francisco, and afterward three to the northwest by west and there to the west-northwest.[2] — Twelve leagues.

---

2 Leaving camp Anza crossed Stevens, Permanente, San Antonio, and Madera Creeks; Arroyo de San Francisco, reached next, was the San

F864
F58
Cal

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48.

Page 325-326

Francisquito, which they crossed at Palo Alto, so-named for the tall redwood which Font measured on the return journey. The tree is still standing. The arroyo of San Mateo was the present San Mateo creek and camp was two or three miles northwest, near Hoyt School, in North Burlingame.

On leaving camp, from the top of a hill we had in sight a large part of the southeastern estuary of the port, on whose margins are seen several small inlets and a large stretch of bad, muddy, and salty land this side of the water; but it appears that the estuary extends at times through all that margin and flat. Then we crossed an arroyo called Los Tamels because it

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48

F864
F58
Cal

had many laurels; and a little afterward, on entering the Bosque Espinoso, we came to an arroyo or ditch with much water in pools, where we stopped for quite a while to find a ford across it. I may note that all the arroyos which are encountered between the valley of San Bernardino and the portrise in the spruce-covered sierra on the south, of which I spoke day before yesterday and ~~run~~ toward the flat and the estuary.

Near here we saw something that looked to us like a building. Going to see what it was, we found a very round enclosure made of laurel branches well woven together

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48

F864
F58
Cal.

and about six spans high, with a door somewhat higher by which to enter, and opposite it near the ground another small one like a little window. On the top of the enclosure there were four tufts of dry grass like beaten hemp, and within, on one side, a bundle of poles about two varas long without points, stuck in the ground and with feathers at the end like arrows, and other sticks that were shorter, all tied together. But there was no Indian about, and from the sign of the fire in the middle we concluded that this enclosure was some sort of a plaza for dancing.

Afterward we reached the arroyo of San Francisco, on whose banks we saw a village. The Indians came out

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48.

F864
F58
Cal

Page 326-327.

to us on the road, and the commander went with me to the village and gave the women some glass beads, and I counted about twenty-five huts. We crossed the arroyo and found the holy cross which Father Palou set up on its bank last year. On the arroyo there are various laurels, ash, and other trees, and a few spruce trees which they call redwood, a tree that is certainly beautiful; and I believe that it is very useful for its timber, for it is very straight and tall, as I shall show later on.

We continued through a very beautiful plain full of oaks, which we saw all the way yesterday and today, and which are likewise seen at a distance. Thus it appears that they are found in all the

Anza Expedition Camp 44 at Burlingame #48

F864
P58
Cal
Page 327

plain which surrounds the estuary and which is continuous with yesterday's plain. For this reason it appears to me that if it is permanent the arroyo of San Francisco would be a pretty site for a mission. After we had traveled a league through the plain, twenty-three Indians came out to us shouting, and then as many more, most of them bearded; and near the village some women came out and the commander gave them glass beads. These Indians, whose long-bearded captain Corporal Robles recognized, they called the other time the Shouters.[1]

[1] The village of the Shouters was near Fairoaks. The next village was near Redwood City.

About a league farther on we came to another village where there was a

F864
F58
Cal

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48

Page 327-328.

great pile of shells of mussels which they get from the estuary, and for which one village often fights with another. We stopped here, and the commander gave presents of glass beads to the women. We went a little farther and now ended the oaks which are found all the way from the other side of the Arroyo de las Llagas to here.

We went still a little farther and came to a small village, from which came out several Indian men and women. The commander presented them with glass beads, and we stopped a little while with them. One of them was wounded in the leg by an arrow, and another stood with his bow and arrows making signs and gestures

F864
F58
Cal

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48

as if he were fighting, and pointing out the wound. From this we inferred that he was telling us how they were at war with other villages ahead, and was trying to persuade us not to go there because they were very warlike. We continued on our way, and about a league before halting we came to a good-sized village situated on the banks of the arroyo of San Matheo. It has many laurels and ash trees on its banks, and in all this stretch which likewise is level country, there are many laurels and also oaks and some live oaks. If the water is permanent this site would not be bad for a settlement, for besides a very pretty view which it enjoys, the country is level

F864
F58
Cal

Anza Expedition Camp at Burlingame #48

Page 328-329

and has plentiful trees and timber, especially in the Sierra de Pinabetes,' - The Pinabetes were redwoods.

which is near here.

At sunset some Indians were sighted on a hill. Then others came out and the first ones saw and afterwards came to the camp, and according to the signs which they made with their bows and arrows it seems that they wished to tell us that the others were hostile, but that we need not be afraid because they had already chased them away. These Indians were very friendly with us, and it seemed to me that they were saying that we must stay there; but I did not understand them,

F864
F58
Cal

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame #48

Page 329

though I tried by signs to tell them that we were going forward, and at night-fall we bade them all goodbye. All these Indians whom we saw today are very ugly, with ears and noses pierced and little sticks thrust through them, the men all naked and the women with little skirts of grass, but they are not very emaciated.

These people were of Costanoan stock.

Most of them are bearded and have the hair cut short, although some of them wear it rather long and tied above the head like the Yaquis. They appear to be gentle Indians, and it would seem possible to form of them a good and large mission.

From this place the estuary is

F864
F58

Anza Expedition Camp 94 at Burlingame # 48

Page 329

very clearly seen, and likewise the hills which form the mouth of the port. The estuary is very large, but has very bad shores, for everywhere for a good stretch it is surrounded by marshy lands and little bays which run out from it and extend for a greater or less distance through these shores and flats. But outside of the flats the land is level and very green.

HDB.

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza's Exped. 94-96 - Berkeley in - San Mateo

AUTHOR Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner

TITLE Hist. of California

F
861
E4
v.1
cop.2

VOLUME I NO. PAGES 381-392

CITY OF PUBLICATION New York - Century Hist. Co. DATE OF PUBLICATION 1915

Page 75 - Fort Dearing - de Los Dolores

Eldredge: Hist. of Cal. - P. 381.

Anza had now observed the whole shore from the entrance around to the bay itself. and had seen enough of the configuration of the ground to be satisfied that there was no better place for the fort than that where he had set up the cross; and none better for the mission than near the spring which he called Los Dolores. The fort would be near the ~~place~~ point where the strait was narrowest; on high ground, from which ships coming from the ocean would most certainly be seen; and at the point where the harbor could first be defended. There was near it all that would be required in the way of wood, water and ground for the soldiers' gardens. So now he writes in his diary: "The fort may be established where the entrance to the port is narrowest, and where I put up the cross." A mission P. 382 near the lake and the creek called Dolores, would have near it land for a garden,

a farm, and for grazing — "land not only fertile, but very fertile, with abundance of water, fuel, and stone. Nothing is wanting." Then, as if too much could not be said to commend this mission site, he adds: "There are good cultivable lands as well as pasture for cattle, unequaled in goodness and abundance, and enjoying all other beautiful facilities which others who have only come as far as the mouth of the port have not even been hoping for."

He next proceeded to explore the parts of the peninsula which he had not already visited, going during the day as far west as Lake Merced, and examining the San Andrés Valley, in which he found plenty of timber for building purposes, which could easily be transported to the site he had selected for both presidio and mission.

The diaries of both Anza and Font amply testified that they were delighted with all they saw during this exploration. Anza, who rarely grows enthusiastic, repeats his exclamation of admiration, and finally declares that there appears to be "no reason why this most famous port should remain unoccupied." (Cra-

Font says: "The Port of S.t. is a marvel of nature, and may be called the port of ports."

382: Haaiss

Eldridge - Hist. of Cal. 3 - P. 388

Having now completed his survey of the peninsula, Anza turned to the last work he was instructed to do on this expedition, viz: to explore the great river which Crespi had called the Rio de San Francisco, as far as possible beyond the limit reached by Fages in 1772. It was now near the end of the rainy season, and all the streams flowing into the bay were running bank full, compelling him in some places to make wide detours in order to find fords. This was particularly true in rounding the head of the bay, and along the eastern shore as far north as Alameda. From there north he followed Fages' route approximately, and before noon on the 4th day after leaving San Mateo, arrived at "the confluence of the river with the estero or bay." He was at the entrance of Carquinez Strait.

He had found Indians in considerable numbers on both sides of the bay. They were generally inclined to be friendly, though the [illegible] between the head of the bay and the present site of Oakland and Alameda

383

or Oakland, were disposed to be hostile as Ortega had reported six years earlier. Those living on the south shore of San Pablo near the strait, gave them a very formal and hearty reception, coming out to meet them in procession, at the head of which marched three singers "each bearing a pole on top of which was a bunch of feathers, whose different colors were presented to view as the wind moved them when the pole was moved."*

* These feathers lifted ~~feathers~~ poles no doubt very closely resembled the kahili which the Hawaiian chiefs had borne in front of them on ceremonious occasions, and later were always borne in front of their kings." *

Following the strait, the south shore of Suisun Bay, they arrived on the afternoon of the fifth day from San Mateo, April 3, (Font 91) at the point where Fages had turned back. They had seen the mouths of both great rivers, and were quite perplexed to make out their real character. . . . . Far to the East they could see the Sierra Nevada, while lying between them and

and the hills near which they stood, was an immense area extending much further toward the north and south than they could see. If this vast area were all filled by a fresh water lake it must be of tremendous extent, while the nature of its shore, if at all like that where they were, would make exploration difficult. ——— (To be continued)

Eldredge - P. 390

A week later the San Gabriel conference was held, and lasted three days. The two commanders did not meet, all their communications being by letter, as Anza had suggested. When the conference was concluded Anza returned to ~~Cal~~ Sonora, and Cal. never knew him no more.

This is easily the most forceful figure in its Spanish history. Although he visited it but twice, and never was an actual resident, he accomplished all that was expected of him. He opened the land route from Mexico, which was difficult, but not impracticable, and had he been charged to do so, could have kept it open, in which case the whole coast region history would have been different.... 391 That he did not do more than he did to demonstrate its practicability and to present the disaster which afterward discouraged its use, may be attributed to the fact ~~that~~ he could act only upon the initiative of others, and that he was not long after his return from the coast made Governor of New Mexico.

As an explorer he easily deserves to rank above many, who hitherto have been awarded much more conspicuous place in history. Neither De Soto nor La Salle, Pike, Long, nor Fremont encountered greater difficulties than he, nor did any of them attack them with so much wisdom & courage. Mackenzie, and Lewis and Clark travelled further, but for the most part through a less difficult country, and they encountered many perplexities and overcame many dangers, they met with nothing comparable to the terrors of the Camino del Diablo, & the first passage of the Colorado desert.

As a successful leader of the first party of settlers to the coast, Anza's position is unique. Only a man of splendid ability and courage, and sublime self-confidence, 392—could have sustained the fainting hearts of the timid women and children, encouraged them to endure the privations of the desert, & to face the terrors they

thought they saw in the snow-covered summits
of the San Jacinto Mountains, and the still
greater terrors their fancies pictured in the
far northern country to which they were going.
We may find him and there a figure among
the half forgotten heroes who led their straggling
immigrants across the plains and the
mountains after 1842, that deserves to
rank with him, but we shall look in
vain for any in the Spanish history of the
coast, unless we turn back to that of
Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo with his broken
arm, holding his scurvy-stricken sailors to
the work of examining the wintry coast
southward from Cape Mendocino to his grave
in the Santa Barbara Islands, and with his
latest breath, admonishing his successor not to
give up the work.

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza's Exped. - Camps 94-96 - Burlingame San Mateo

AUTHOR Eldredge, Zoeth. Skinner

TITLE Beginnings of S.F.

F
869
S3
E3
V.1 Copy 3

VOLUME 1 NO. PAGES 55-57-85-86 99-148-150

CITY OF PUBLICATION San Francisco - J. S. Eldredge DATE OF PUBLICATION 1912

F
869
S3E3
v.1
cage B

The Beginnings of San Francisco
Eldredge, Z. S.

P. 55

Chapter III - El Camino del Diablo

While Don José de Galvez was organizing the expedition of the conquest of Cal., there was in the far-off frontier presidio of Tubac, a gallant soldier, Juan Bautista de Anza, by name, who manifested the liveliest interest in the undertaking. He petitioned the visitador-general for permission to make a journey overland from Sonora by way of Rio Gila and Colorado to meet the expedition of Portolá at Monterey Bay. He proposed to pay the entire cost of the journey and only asked to be allowed to take with him twenty soldiers whom he himself would name. It was represented that with the reduction of California a road of communication could be opened between Sonora and the new foundations by which the latter could be succored more surely and quickly than by the uncertain sea voyage. Anza's request was refused. The visitador-general did not consider such an expedition necessary at that time and the opening of such a road was believed to be extremely difficult, if not impossible. Not only were the two great rivers, the Gila and the Colorado, to be crossed, but between them and Sonora, lay vast, inhospitable deserts.

2/ . Eldredge- Beginnings of S.F. - P. 55

The expedition led into California by Portola founded the presidios of Monterey and San Diego, and under their protection the missions San Diego, Monterey, San Antonio, San Gabriel, and San Luis Obispo. The life of the new establishments was precarious in the extreme. All supplies were brought in by sea from La Paz or San Blas, and the ships were sometimes many months on the voyage. ~~The only ships the government had at that time on the western coasts of New Spain were a few small, poorly constructed, ill found boats built at San Blas, and the ships were sometimes many months on the voyage.~~ The only ships the government had at that time on the western coasts of new Spain were a few small, poorly constructed, ill-found boats built at San Blas for carrying despatches and supplies to the missions. In addition to the ordinary perils of the sea, dead calms, made the arrivals irregular and uncertain and the unfortunate colonists were in constant danger of starvation.

3) Eldredge: p. 55

Anza now renewed his request for permission to take an expedition overland to Monterey, alleging that by the road he would open safe could be taken to the new colony in less time and with much more certainty than by sea. Again he offered to conduct an expedition at his own expence. Viceroy Don Antonio Bucarèli y Ursúa laid the matter before the King, who not only approved Capt. Anza's proposal, but directed the viceroy to provide him from the royal treasury with all that was necessary to make his expedition a success. The President of the California Missions, Fray Junípero Serra, also gave enthusiastic support to the application. 57 Anza's preparations were soon made, and on the 8th of January 1774, he set out from Tubac on his long and hazardous journey. The expedition consisted of the commandante with an escort of 20 soldiers, Fray Juan Diaz and Fray Francisco Garcès, of the College of Santa Cruz de Querétero, the necessary guides and muleteers, 34 persons in all, 140 saddle and pack animals, and

65 heads of ~~his~~ cattle. Just as Anza was starting a war party of Apaches descended upon him, killed some of his horses & oxen, and ran off a large number of horses. Not having sufficient stock to replace them he was obliged to make a detour of about 125 miles southward to the Pittman Pueblos of the Altar river to get fresh and saddle animals; starting Jan. 8 he was on the 9th at Arivaca (Arivaca) where, he says, the gold and silver mines were worked up to the year 1767, when they were abandoned because of the Apaches. On the 13th he was at Sario, on the Altar river, a place of great fertility of soil but one much harried by the Apaches. He notes that the distance from Sario to Anza or Las Bolas is seven or eight leagues to the northward.

Eldredge: P. 85 - Beginning of S.F.

Anza found the water of the Cienega de San Sebastian (* see foot note) very alkaline and the grass so affected by it that the animals were made sick. At the cienega was a small rancheria of Kill Indians (Indios Serranos) a most miserable, half starved lot, ugly and entirely naked, living on mescal and seeds, with such game as they could kill with their bows and arrows. They also used the boomerang, throwing it with great dexterity and skill. These Indians have been identified with the Comeya who formerly occupied the country from the head of the Gulf of California to the Sierra Nadre, and from the Pacific to the banks of the Yumas. They were as fierce and treacherous as they were cowardly, and were the only Indians that Anza met on this long march whom he could not convert into friends. There was war between the Comeya and the Yuma, and two of the latter tribe whom Anza had brought with him notified the commandante that they and all who accompanied them would have their throats cut. Anza told the Comeya Indians that the war between them and the Yumas had ceased, and that the tribes were now friends. This statement

was apparently accepted, and with the clashing of arrows the former enemies embraced and assured the commandante that their future excursions into each others territory would be but pleasure trips.

Remaining at the cienega until 3 o'clock the next afternoon, March 11, 1774 Anza resumed his journey, and turning his back on the Colorado desert passed into the San Jacinto mountains by the broad dry cañada (valley) of the San Felipe river. His animals were very weak from the purging caused by the alkaline grass and water of San Sebastian, and two of them died. He advanced only 1 1/2 leagues, then halted for the night where there were some mesquite trees, whose leaves furnished scanty forage for the beasts. On this place were four or five families of Serranos who informed him that the sea was distant three days' journey to the west, and that some of their relatives near it had seen people like the Spaniards who lived at a distance of five or six days journey. The sea, Anza inferred, was the Philippine Ocean, and the people were Chinos who lived at the Puerto de San Diego.

Before daybreak the next morning the march was resumed, up the mountains of the San Felipe, in a northwest direction, and turning into the valley of Coyote creek they camped where there was running water of good quality and better grass than they had seen since they left the Pimeria (87) the country of the Pima Indians. It extends, from the Sonora river to the Gila east of the one hundred and twelfth meridian. Anza left the Pimeria and passed into the Papaguería when he crossed the Altar river at the mission of Caborca, Jan. 22nd.

Anza accomplished what he had set out to do. Led men to the foundation of San Francisco, then went back to Sonora, leaving Rivera to finish. -P. 148-
The beginning of S.F.
Eldredge: Beginning of S.F.

P. 99 The fame of Anza's achievement spread throughout New Spain. He received the plaudits of his countrymen and was timed by his king. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was authorized to raise and equip a company of 30 soldiers for the establishment of a strong presidio and mission on the bay of S.F. Of the company, ten were to be experienced men from the Sonora presidio and 20 were to be new recruits. All must be married men with families and at the end of their 10 year enlistment were to be given land and turned into settlers. (pobladores)

Anza raised the standard of the expedition at San Felipe de Sinaloa with the rendezvous at San Miguel de Horcasitas, then the residence of the governor of Sonora. His own presidio of Tubac was on the northern frontier and contained no white inhabitants save the garrison. By order of the king the royal treasury was

were thrown open, the colonists, men, women, and children were clothed from head to foot and from date of enlistment "ate with the king." One hundred and 40 pack mules were required to carry the provisions, war material, baggage, and other goods and presents for the Indians among whom they were going. [There were P. 100] 120 horses and 25 mules for the use of the troops, 220 horses belonging to the expedition, and 320 head of beef cattle, altogether 825 head of stock. All were married. The amount allowed for equipment and transportation of each family was $800., this in addition to pay. Besides the soldiers there were several families of pobladores. (Settlers) These also received pay, rations, etc. The chaplain of the expedition was Fray Pedro Font, and two priests, Fray Francisco Garcés and Fray Tomas Eixaine, accompanied the expedition to the Rio Colorado where they were to remain to explore the country and catechise the natives until Anza's return. The commissary of the expedition, ~~was Fray~~ thirty muleteers, vaqueros, interpreters and servants, an escort of ten soldiers from Anza's presidio, together with the families

99. Eldredge - P. 100

of the soldiers and settlers, made up in all a company of 240 souls, of whom 160, were women and children. The number was increased by the birth of 8 children on the road. By September, 1775, the expedition was assembled ready to start for Tubac, and waiting for the arrival of the escort from that presidio, for the road from Horcasitas to Tubac, infested with the plague of the Apaches, was the most dangerous part of the whole journey. As the escort was about to 101 leave this outpost for Horcasitas the Apaches descended upon them and ran off with their horses. The commander at Horcasitas was notified and sent horses from that place to Tubac for the use of the escort. Anza improved the time afforded by this delay to increase his escort, but only succeeded in getting five additional soldiers for duty between these points. On September 29th, the outfit was mustered and inspected and at 4:30 in the afternoon they began the long march of 70 leagues to Tubac for the use of the escort. Anza ~~improved~~

the time afforded by this delay to increase his escort but only succeeded in getting five additional soldiers for duty between these points. On September 29th the outfit was mustered and inspected, and at 4:30 in the afternoon they began the long march of 70 leagues to Tubac. Crossing the Rio de Horcasitas they left the river on the right and took a course north-northwest to the pueblo of Santa Ana on the Rio San Ignacio, thence up the San Ignacio, and Imuris,- all known to-day- and at 8 o'clock of Oct. 12th entered the dreaded cañon of the San Ignacio. ~~Just the pueblos of Santa María Magdalena~~, This was the danger point of the journey and the scene of many a massacre by Apaches. A cañon ten miles long, in many places less than 100 ft. wide, with walls rising abruptly to a height of 500 to 800 feet, invited ambush and attack. Anza proceeded very slowly, taking precautions against surprise, and safely accomplished the passage in 5 hrs. Two more TORNADOS *{*Tornado - a day journey} of

101 - Eldridge

eight leagues each tonight this to the presidio of Tubac. This was his official starting point and the presidio under his command. —

See p. 7 - Diary of Pedro Font - Academy of Pacific Coast History -

Father Pedro Font, in his invaluable diary, gives in detail the proceedings of this day as follows - See - P. 11 - following:

On Sunday, October 22nd, mass was sung with all possible solemnity for the purpose of 102 invoking divine aid for the expedition; the Santisima Virgen de Guadalupe was named as patroness; with the Princess San Miguel and San Francisco de Asis as protectors, and at 11 o'clock the following morning, Monday, Oct. 23, 1775, the journey began.

~~See P. 15 - Font's Diary~~

{ Of the personnel of this expedition, the interest centers mainly about the thirty soldiers who were to remain in Cal. and become the first settlers of S. F. Fifteen are classed as Españoles, seven as Mulatos, six as Mestizos, and two as Indios. They

were good people, carefully selected, and they proved themselves good soldiers, and excellent citizens. Anza makes a public record of their faithfulness and devotion to King and country.
See note 12 - P. 291

See P. 15 - Font - Oct. 23 - 24 - 26 - Long Nov. 6 " 23

On October 26 they were at Sucsom, Arizona, which Anza speaks of as an Indian Pueblo, containing the most northerly of the converted Indians. Five eventful journeys brought them to the Rio Gila where a rest of one day was taken and the commandants and his chaplain visited the famous Casa Grande, of which Font gives an excellent de- 103
scription. See - Oct. 31st - Page 19 Font. On Nov. 1st the expedition marched down the river. The order of march given by Font was as follows: Four soldiers went ahead as scouts, Anza led off with the van guard; after him came the priests and next the men, women and children, escorted by soldiers; the muzzle brought up the rear guard. Behind these

followed the pack trains with the loose horses and beef cattle. As soon as the long column started Font would strike up the Alabado (hymn of praise) to which all the people would respond. On making camp, when they had dismounted the ensign reported and received his orders. The soldiers made shelters with their cloaks and blankets and there were 13 tents - nine for the soldiers families, two for the priests, one for the ensign, and a big circular one for the señor comandante.

As he passed thru the Pima villages, Anza was joyfully received by the Indians, and noted with satisfaction that the peace established by him between the nations of the Gila and Colorado had been kept. On Nov. 3 104 he reached ~~Hardpot Wells~~ Maricopa Wells, the waters of which had such serious effects both on his people and animals he gave it name of Las Lagunas de Hospital. P. 104

~~Kept in Middle~~ Anza determined to make the expedition, and ~~Nov. 7 - 11 - 16~~ during month made stops P. 106 usually near or at some Indian rancherías.

Everywhere he notes improvement in the

condition of the people, and he cements the friendship established between them and the Spaniards by liberal presents from the store furnished him for that purpose.

On Nov. 22, Salvada Palma, captain of the Yuma with a escort of 30 unarmed Indians met him, embraced him as his friend, and joyfully announced that his nation, and all the tribes of the {Colorado? } river, joined him in the welcome to the expedition.
107
He concluded by offering to the Spaniards all his lands in the name of his people, since all desired the Spaniards to come and settle among them and Christianize them, and he requested that Anza and all his expedition remain with him until the king was advised of his petition. In reply to this Anza said that he had no power to grant such a request, but that his majesty had sent him with troops and families to establish a presidio and two missions in
108
California he would undoubtedly in due time consider Palma's wishes. At the evening of this day, Anza presented the chief with the baton of authority as Capt. of the Yuma as

108. The chief was greatly pleased with these attentions, for his power and authority was greatly enhanced because of favors shown by Spaniards.

Three marches thereafter the scouts, Anza and men ~~encamped~~ made stops and were entertained and kindly treated by Yumas. P.111

~~During a stop at Santa Olalla~~ =

On December 5th, they reached Laguna de Santa Olalla where they were to rest and prepare for most difficult part of their journey, the passage of the Colorado desert. The Indians of Santa Olalla received them hospitably, and gave them great quantities of fish, grains and fruit, including 2000 watermelons, which they were freed to take behind. Mindful of the dangers of the previous journeys, Anza divided the expedition into 3 parts, to start on different days. 1st under own command, second, charge of Sergeant Grijalva, and third under Ensign Moraga. At 9:30 December 9th, first division began to march. Through sleet and snow divisions made their forges. December 23 - a child birth - earthquake - thunderstorms

119

On Jan. 4, 1776 - entered mission of San

Gabriel Arcangel, seventy-three days from Tubac. Here Anza met Don Fernando Rivera y Moncada, who had come the previous day; 130 Rivera had brought with him from Monterey a force of 10 soldiers, and with two more to put down insurrection in which from 800 to 1000 savages were already engaged and which threatened to unite the entire Costeño in an effort to expel Spaniards. Nothing accomplished. Anza despatched - returned forthwith - 121 -

Rainy season, hard difficult marching in westerly direction, Anza passed thru what is now City of L.A. Passed into Santa Clara Valley, camped on river of that name. A march of two leagues in a dense fog the next morning brought them to La Asuncion, the first rancheria of the channel Indians, and 122 the site of Anza's camp of April 11, 1775. Continuing his march along the Santa Barbara channel, Anza camped for the night at the Rancheria del Rincon, on the Arroyo del Rincon, the boundary line between Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. The Indians brought them an abundant supply of good fish, and among them Anza named sardines, obadas, and tarpon, more than a third long, not

123
counting the last.

February 29 - brought expedition to San Luis Obispo, founded 1772.

" 125 In anticipation of their arrival at the mission the colonists had enacted themselves up but disaster overtook them. just before they reached the mission they fell into a marsh so miry that all had to dismount and make their way across as best they could. The men led to relieve the pack animals and carry the baggage on their shoulders, while those who endeavored to preserve their finery by forcing their horses thru the mire fared worse than the rest, being obliged to dismount and extricate their horses. The marsh which caused such distress was located in what is now the southern part of the town of San Luis Obispo, and one of the finest residence sheets of the town today. It was the same marsh that entrapped the Portolá expedition on the Fiesta de los SANTOS Inocentes. "

127 ~~On April 17, 1774 - halted~~

Sunday, March 10, 1776, they marched three leagues down the river, then leaving it, 128 turned westward for 4 leagues more, all in a heavy rain, and at 4:30 in the afternoon

reached the royal Presidio of Monterey, and the end of their journey. Anza gives the distance travelled from Tubac as 316 1/2 leagues, made in 62 journeys - somewhat fewer than he had calculated before starting.

128 The next morning the very beloved father-president of the missions, Fray Junipero Serra, accompanied by 3 other religious, came from the mission of San Carlos to congratulate the travelers and bid them welcome, the priests sang a mass as an act of thanks for the happy arrival of the expedition, after which Padre Font preached a sermon.

P. 129 The viceroy had ordered Anza to deliver the expedition to Rivera, the comandante of California at Monterey, and proceed to make a make a survey of the port and river of S. F. before ~~proceeding~~ returning to the presidio at Tubac. Two days after his arrival at mission, A. was suddenly seized with most violent pains in left leg and groin..... See Diary. Font—

March 23 - The next day, March 23rd, he set out, accompanied by Padre Font, Lt. Moraga, and an escort of 11 soldiers. While sick at the mission he had sent to Rivera to say that the soldiers of the expedition were anxious to reach their

129. Eldredge

destination and get settled in their new home, and he begged Rivera to join him in establishing the fort and mission of S. F. as ordered by the ~~viceroy~~ viceroy, and notified him that he should himself proceed at once to
130 the survey and examination of the port. The travellers made seven leagues across the valley of Santa Delfina, as Font calls it, and camped at the mouth of a canon at a place called La Natividad, probably an Indian rancheria. The village of Natividad now marks the site and preserves the name. The place was the scene of a sharp little engagement Nov. 16, 1846, between a detachment of 60 Americans under Capt. Burrows and a force of about 80 Californians under Dn Manuel de Jesus Castro. The valley, which is the lower Monterey & Salinas, was given the name of Santa Delfina, virgen y esposa de San Ellceario, by Portola. {Esposa - a young woman who devotes herself to the service of the Holy Mass.

P. 130 - Beginnings of S.F.V.I.

Leaving the Salinas valley, the explorers passed into the Gavilan mountains, traveling up the beautiful canon of Gavilan creek, over the summit, and descended to the San Benito river. They crossed the San Benito just north of where the mission of San Juan Bautista now stands and entered upon the Llano de San Pascual, now called the San Bernardino valley and camped for the night on the Arroyo de las Llagas. The following morning the explorers passed between the low hills where the valley narrows to the Cajote river, and entered upon the
131 great Llano de los Robles del Puerto de San Francisco - The Plain of the Oaks of the Port of S.F. now better known as the Santa Clara valley - and keeping well to the westerm part, they travelled along the base of the foot hills and camped on the Arroyo de San José Cupertino, where from an elevation of about 300 ft. they saw the Bay of S.F. some seven miles to the north. A march of 4 leagues the next morning brought the EXPLORADORES to the Arroyo de San Francisco, ~~some 7 miles to the north~~ now known

1905
1882
23

1941
1905
36

as the San Francisquito Creek, the site of Stanford U. and of Portola's Camp of Nov 6 - 11, 1769. A little rancheria of about 20 huts on the bank of the stream received the name of Palo Alto in honor of a giant redwood tree growing on the bank, whose size, height, and appearance is recorded by both Anza and Font as it had been by Fr. Crespi six years before. The name has been retained, and the people of the town are proud of their tree.

Anza found on the bank of the creek, a cross which had been planted by Rivera in 1774, to mark the spot for a mission, but the plan had been abandoned, he says, because the creek was dry in summer. Passing on the explorers crossed the Arroyo de San Mateo and halted for the night on a little stream about a league beyond. Anza comments upon the abundance of oaks and other trees they have been passing thru during the last 2 days and particularly notes the many tall and thick canes of extraordinary

132 and very fragrant scent. He has been travelling thru the most beautiful section of California. After breaking camp early the next morning a march of 3 1/2 leagues brought the Spaniards to the mouth of the port of S. F. and they camped at Mountain Lake, known afterwards as Laguna del Presidio. Anza does not give any name to the lake, but the creek running from it to the sea he calls Arroyo del Puerto and says its flow is considerable and sufficient for a mill; while Font says that boats can come into it for water. Its present name is Lobos Creek and it is but a little trickle.

Pitching his camp at the Laguna, Anza went at once to inspect the entrance to the bay for the purpose of selecting a site for a fort. Font grows enthusiastic over the wonderful bay.... ..... See description - Diary -

133 At 8 o'clock the next morning Anza resumed his survey, and going to the place where the entrance to the bay was narrowest, which he called Punta del Cantil Blanco — Point of the Steep White Rock, now called Fat Point, - and where, he says, no man had hitherto been, he

planted a cross to mark the spot where the fort should be built, and, at its foot, underground, he placed a notice of what he had seen. Between the Laguna del Presidio and the Punto del Cantil Blanco is a "mesa" - table-land, having an elevation of some 350 ft., about a mile in breadth and a trifle more in length, narrowing to the north until it ends in Cantil Blanco. Font says: This mesa presents a most delicious view" - Lee Deasy. The Lieut. Commandante designated this mesa for the site of a new town.*

The commdants, taking with him his lieut. now turned to explore the inner coast of the peninsula. He encountered some streams and trees, mostly of oak, of good thickness, but twisted against the ground by the prevailing northwest winds. 134 About 3/4 of a league from camp he came upon a little lake of good water, known to the Spaniards as Laguna Pequeña, and to the San Francisco farmers as Washerwomen's Lagoon, from which he thought water for irrigation might be drawn. Continuing along the eastern shore of the bay he came to a large lake into which

134 flowed a good stream a spring - ojo de agua - [small stream] and which appeared as if it might be permanent in the dryest season, while the land about it was fertile and furnished abundant reward for cultivation. He returned to camp about 5 o'clock, much pleased with the result of his examination. P. 134

The next morning, March 29, Anza packed the baggage and sent it by the road of his coming with aides to await him at the Arroyo de San Mateo; then taking his padre capellan, Pedro Font, and an escort of 5 soldiers, he went to complete his examination of the S. E. part of the peninsula, and of the lake he had seen the day before, to which he gave the name Laguna de Manantial. —— See Diary - March 29 - also Font.

— — — — — P. 135

Anza found here all the requirements for a mission - fertile land for cultivation, unequalled in goodness and abundance, with fuel and water, timber and stone, suitable for building; nothing was wanting. .... See Diary

Having settled these details Anza proceeded across the peninsula to examine the Laguna de la Merced, which is situated near the ocean shore in the southwestern part of the city,

135- thence he turned into the Cañada Eldridge de San Andres,* thus which he travelled its entire length of some six and a half leagues; —— Lee-Doane — He also suggests that the second bay mission could be established in this cañada, and would serve as a stopping place— escala 1/4 - between Monterey and S.F. In the cañada an enormous bear came out against them and they succeeded in killing it. At 6:15 after dark, they reached the camp on the Arroyo de San Mateo.

Diary - March 31 — end book. p. 149

The following morning, March 31st, they proceeded to the survey of Rio de San Francisco, keeping to the road of their coming until they reached the San Francisquito, then leaving the road they passed around the head of the bay and came to a large arroyo which they crossed and camped for the night. Anza gave the name of Rio de Guadalupe to the stream, a name it still bears. The next morning the march was resumed, and crossing with some difficulty the Coyote river, they travelled northward for 7 leagues and camped on the San Leandro creek, named by Fages in 1772 Arroyo de San Salvador. They passed six rancherías,

136 - Eldredge

the people of which, being unaccustomed to seeing white men, fled in terror. Anza endeavored to pacify them and gave presents of food and trinkets to all who would approach him. The Indians of the San Francisco Bay were of a darker color than those of the Colorado and Santa Barbara Channel, many were beads, and all wore hair long, and tied on top of their heads.

148

On May 15th, having seen all his people and baggage safely over the river, Anza resumed his march, passing up the Gila some 31 1/2 miles.

149 to the Laguna Salada, then leaving the river he struck across the Papaguería, direct to the southeast and beyond by forced marches reached Carrizal, the sink of the Sonoita, about noon of the 19th, having lost six caballerias on the passage. From here on to the mission of Caborca on the 25th, he continued his route to the S.E. at Real de la Cieneguilla, a rich gold mining camp, he took under his protection, a pack train

that was waiting for an escort, this portion of the country being infested with Apaches, and reached San Miguel de Horcasitas and the end of his journey, June 1, 1776.

"Here ends the diary. Anza's mission was accomplished. He had taken his people through in safety to Monterey, meeting with skill and courage the perils of the way — the cold, the deserts, the mountains and rivers, and he testifies that of all those entrusted to his care, no one had been lost, except the woman who died in childbirth the first night out of Tubac. He had left them in a strange and far country, and they had parted from him in tears, not because they had left home and friends, but because they should see his face no more.

Anza's character may be read in the pages of his diary. He was by nature simple and kindly, responsive to the call of duty and true to the "chivalrous traditions of heroic Spain." It is not easy to estimate the value of the services of this gallant soldier, and the monument erected in San Francisco to the Pioneers of California is incomplete without his name." 150

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK ~~Anza Expeditions - 74-76~~ Berkeyan San Mateo

AUTHOR Hoover, Mildred B.

TITLE Historic Spots in California
{Counties of the Coast Range.}

F
868
A15
H6

VOLUME _____ NO. _____ PAGES ~~17~~ - 398-399 X

CITY OF PUBLICATION Stanford U. Press; Stanford U., Cal. DATE OF PUBLICATION 1937

P. 17 ~~Anza Follows the Contra Costa Trail.~~
After he had explored the sites for el

Hoover, M. B. - P. 398

(D)

Anza's trail in 1776 #94 ✓

Juan Bautista de Anza, on his way from Monterey to the Port of San F. with a party of 13 (among whom were Lt. Don Joseph Joaquin Moraga and the Rev. Fr. Fray Pedro Font), entered the border of what is now San Mateo Co. by crossing the San Francisquito Creek in the vicinity of the "Palo Alto" tree on Tuesday, March 26, 1776. An Indian village of about 20 huts was near the creek, and on the north bank stood the cross erected by Fr. Palóu when he passed the place with Capt. Rivera two years previous to this time. Font's diary gives the information that along this arroyo were various trees: laurel, ash, and a beautiful cypress called redwood.

After making gifts of beads to the ~~Indians~~ women of this village, they proceeded through a plain of oaks, and near where Atherton now is they were met by a group of shouting natives whose long-haired chief was recognized by Cpral Robles as being one of a group whom his companions of a former journey had called the "shouters." Approaching the place where Redwood City now stands,

they came to another village, #94 where they saw a large heap of mussel shells. During the day's march, they passed four Indian villages. The last one was located on San Mateo Creek shortly before they made their camp for the night - on El Camino Real where Burlingame Avenue now intersects it in the city of Burlingame. Along the arroyos passed this day grew many scented trees which they called laurel.

P.399 Arising early the next morning, they were on their way before 7 o'clock, after Mass had been said by Fr. Fmt. This day, March 27, the line of travel led past Millbrae (whence, off to the left, they saw the Buri Buri Ridge called by them "Pinabetes"), past San Bruno, the cemeteries and Colma, towards the Fort of San Fran. Two days later half of the party with the camp equipment returned along this same route to await the commandante at San Mateo Creek. Anza, accompanied by Fr Father Chaplain and five soldiers, spent the day exploring and making various detours. Coming down the San Andres Valley, they saw extensive groves of trees suitable for timber and a long narrow lake, the San Andres, which has since been utilized

as one of the reservoirs for the water supply of the city of San Francisco. In the course of the afternoon, Corporal Robles shot an immense bear which appeared out of the woods near Hospital Springs Lake. The skin of this animal was preserved as a gift for the Viceroy.

On reaching camp at the site of El Camino Real and 3rd Avenue in the city of San Mateo, they found most of the men from the neighboring Indian village congregated there — "a poor-looking lot" but inclined to be helpful. After a heavy rain during the night, they set out in the morning in a southeasterly direction. When San Francisquito Creek was reached, Fr. Pedro Font set the graphometer 36 varas from the foot of the great redwood tree and found its height something over 50 varas, a vara being a measure of 2.78 ft. The Indians of the vicinity watched this proceeding in quiet wonder.

From this point the party passed on into Santa Clara Co. Within a short time the route thus established was again traversed,

this time by Anza's great company of settlers which, bound for S. Francisco from Mexico, had rested for a time in Monterey, while their leader went ahead.

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 — Burlingame San Mateo

LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza's Exploits - 94-96

AUTHOR Renack, Herbert and Ethel Grace

TITLE Historic Spots in California

F
867
R45
X

VOLUME ____ NO. ____ PAGES (Intro. xviii) - 3-4-5

CITY OF PUBLICATION Stanford U. Press: Stanford U. Cal. DATE OF PUBLICATION 1932

✓

Complete

✓ ✓

Intro. xviii -

With the control of the Port of Monterey and of San Diego definitely established (due to the success of Portola's second expedition) the Spanish hold on California was assured. Further explorations were carried out along the coast, other settlements were established at strategic points, and in 1774 Juan Bautista de Anza, one of the noblest figures in early California history, led a company of colonists overland from Sonora by way of the Gila River and the Colorado Desert to San Gabriel and thence to Monterey. From this time on the development of California proceeded as it had in other border provinces of New Spain. Spanish regime institutions had long since proved their value in the subjugation of the wilderness and the control of the frontier; there were the presidio or military fortress, the pueblo or town, and the missions of the various monastic orders. All three played a definite part in the development of Spanish California.

Presidio's were founded at the four strategic points of San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey + San Francisco..... The Franciscan missions, which the crown looked upon not only as a means of spreading the faith,

But also as most effective agencies for civilizing and governing the Indians, were erected at more or less regular intervals, about a day's journey apart, from San Diego to Sonoma . . . . . The names commonly associated with the foundations and development of these missions are Father J. Serra, Palóu, Crespi, and Lasuén.

P.3: North and east of the petrified forest stretches the Yuma plain, with its myriad fish fossils, its beds of decaying oyster shells, and "the most amazing rock concretions ever discovered in the U.S." These latter were first mentioned by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774, and first described over 125 years later by P. George W. James in his "Wonders of the Colorado Desert." They consist of "detached rocks of various shapes and sizes, chiefly spherical . . . . . and resembling petrified fruits, vegetables and flowers." – 1

P.5 In the year 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, one of the most heroic figures in the history of Cal. volunteered to find an overland route to the coast missions in order to avoid the perils and uncertainty of communication

by sea, and to insure the settlement of Alta California. Antonio Maria Bucareli, then viceroy of Mexico, accepted Anza's offer.

Accompanied by Fray Francisco Garcés, Fray Juan Diaz, and 20 soldiers, Anza reached the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers on Feb. 7, 1774, and on the 9th he crossed the Colorado at the ford above the Gila, camping on the California side.

R.

47. Anza Exp. Camp No. 96 at San Mateo Creek
Application, Feb 20, 1932.

Location - At the crossing of San Mateo Creek by the Camino Real in the immediate vicinity of the Hospice built in 1778 reported in another report heretofore. Padre Font's map of 1777 in Weymouth's "Palo Alto Tree" shows line of march to have approximated El Camino Real. Shell Oil Co. of Calif. has already given permission for Hospice so the 2 should be combined.

Owner Shell ~~Building~~ Oil Co.

Sources Davis, "Spanish Alta California"
Weymouth "Palo Alto Tree," 1930

48 - Anza's Camp No. 9x in Burlingame near Polaris and El Camino Real.
Application, Feb 20, 1932.

On short bypass N. of S.M. Creek which Font described as a dry water course which is found just 2 1/2 m. from S. M. Creek near Polaris and El Camino Real.

For Nebergall

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48

LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza's Exped 94-96 - Burlingame San Mateo

AUTHOR Academy of Pacific Coast History 3 - 1913-14

TITLE The Anza Exped. of 1775-76

Diary of Pedro Font - F. J. Teggart - Ed.

F
851
A2
V3
Copy 2

VOLUME 3 NO. PAGES

CITY OF PUBLICATION Berkeley - U. of C. DATE OF PUBLICATION March 1913

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza's Exped. Camps 94-96- Burlingame + San Mateo

AUTHOR Bancroft, Hubert Howe

TITLE History of California 1801-1824

F 851
B3
V. 19
(v. 2)
X

VOLUME V. 2 NO. PAGES 699 — 43 — 279-283

CITY OF PUBLICATION San Francisco Hist Co. DATE OF PUBLICATION 1886

Bancroft - H. H. - History of Cal. 2 - 851
1801-1824 F3 (1)
San Francisco - V. 19 vol. 2
The Hist. Co. - Pub. 1886

699 Anza (Juan Bautista: 1774 - Mex. lieut. ~~general~~ col. 1
son of a famous officer in Sonora, who in 74 led
first exploring expedition from Sonora to California
by land. In 75-76 he brought a large company
of colonists over the same route, intended for
the foundation of S.F., keeping a diary of the
trip which is still extant., and making an
exploration of the S.F. peninsula. Anza was an
officer of marked ability and good character,
making an excellent record in Cal. in Sonora,
and in New Mexico, where he served as governor,
in 1778-87.

Chapter III.

P. 43 In 1774 - Juan Bautista de Anza came from
the Colorado River to San Gabriel diagonally across
the country from south-east to north-west by a
route practically the same as that now followed
by the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1775-6
Anza brought a colony to California by the same
route. In 1775-76 Anza brought a colony to Cal-
ifornia by the same route.

Bancroft. V. 1 - 279 - Chapter XIII (2)

279

The expedition of Anza, was planned and executed with almost exclusive reference to the establishment of a presidio at S. F., and of one or two missions in the same region under its protection. "Though I have not found the text of Bucarelis instructions to Anza, it was probably the intention that the foundation should be accomplished during that officer's stay in California, and to a certain extent under his supervision. The expedition, however, for various reasons, did not reach Cal. so early as had been intended. The matter was delayed by the critical state of things at San Diego, and still further delayed by Rivera's idiosyncrasies; and Anza was obliged to leave the country before his colonists had been settled in their new home. Yet he did not go until he had made every

280 possible effort to forward the scheme by repeatedly urging its importance upon the dilatory and obstinate commandant, and by making in person a new examination of the S. F. region. This examination, minutely described in the original records {139-178 Anza Fmt-30-43} was omitted from its chronological place as a part of Anza's expedition, and must now receive attention.

3 - Bancroft. V. I.

With Moraga, Font, a corporal, and two soldiers from the presidio, eight of his own men, and provisions fa 20 days, Anza left Monterey fr S.F. March 23, 1776, having been but 2 days from his sick bed at San Carlos. The party followed the route of Rivera and Palou in their journey of December 1774, to the Arroyo de San Francisco now known as San Francisquito Creek.

Instead of entering the cañada of San Andrés Anza seems to have kept near the Bay Shore - but after crossing the Arroyo de San Mateo, so called at the time and since, there are but slight data, save the general course, between north-west and north, from which to determine the exact route, until, on March 27, he encamped at about 11 A.M. on a lake near the mouth of the pot - See Diary.

203

March 29, they broke camp, half the men with pack animals returning by the way they had come, to San Mateo Creek, and the commander with Font and five men taking a cuesta's route by the bay shore. Arriving at the spring and rivulet discovered the day before, they named it from the day, the last Friday in Lent, Arroyo de los Dolores. Thence passing round the hills they reached and crossed the former trail, and went northward into the Cañada de San Andrés in search of timber,

of which they found an abundance. They followed the glen some distance beyond where the San Mateo creek flows out into the plain, killed a large bear, crossed the low hills, and returned northward to join their companions on the San Mateo.

The next objective point was the great river San Francisco, which in 1772 had frequently Fages from reaching Point Reyes.

COUNTY San Mateo REG. NO. 47-48 LIBRARY

NAME OF LANDMARK Anza's Exped. 94-96- Burlingame - San Mateo

AUTHOR Bolton, ~~H.E.~~ Herbert Eugene

TITLE Outpost of Empire

F
864
B65
cop. 2

VOLUME 1 NO. PAGES Preface - viii - IX-X-XI-XII P. 30 P. 343-346

CITY OF PUBLICATION New York, Alfred A. Knopf DATE OF PUBLICATION 1931

Bolton: Outpost of Empire: F 864 B65 cop. 2

Preface

It was the needs of the Pacific Coast frontier that called forth from comparative security from Bautista de Anza. The posts established in New California were symbols of possession, but they were little more. Isolated, and illsupported from a distant sea base, the new province needed overland communication with the settled mainland of Mexico, and a stronger colony to hold the threatened coast. Anza responded to the call. 5

viii Anza's influence was not confined within the boundaries of a single nation. His theatre of action embraced an area vast enough for an empire. Among the men who helped to plant European civilization on the shores of the Pacific Ocean Anza occupies an honorable place. First to open a route across the Sierras and first to lead a colony overland to the North Pacific Shore, he was the forerunner of Mackenzie, Thompson, Lewis and Clark, Smith, Frémont, the Forty-niners, and all the eager-eyed throng who since have yielded to the urge of Westward Ho. His monument is the Imperial City which stands beside the Golden Gate, and looks out across the

Bolton
VIII Western res.

First it was necessary to find a way from Sonora to New California. To perform the difficult feat of opening a route Anza was commissioned, and he accomplished it with consummate skill. Just when he had achieved his great success, the need of defending the recently discovered Bay of San Francisco was fully realized. As soon as he returned to Mexico, therefore, Anza was appointed to raise a colony and lead it to California over the road he had opened. He had now completed in outline the work begun by Portola.

Anza stands out as explorer and colony leader. In his first expedition he made a definite contribution to Western pathfinding. For [illegible] 600 miles he was a trail blazer. His journey to and from Monterey covered more than 2000 miles. IX Anza did not perform his wonderful feat without competent aid. A whole galaxy of frontier leaders rise beside him over the page of the records. Two of his associates, Fray Francisco Garcés and Fray Juan Diaz, soon afterward took their places in the list of Cal. ✓

seven missionary martyrs. On the first expedition these two friars accompanied Anza as diarists. Garcés was already famed for his wandering among the tribes, having crossed the Colorado River and reached the Cocopah Mountains. On his return from California he boldly opened a new trail across Arizona to the ~~Jabchadum~~ Jalchedun tribe, above Yuma.

It On the second expedition Father Pedro Font went as chaplain, diarist, and astronomer. As chronicler he was superb, and the record which he kept of this expedition is unsurpassed in all the long history of exploration in the Western Hemisphere.

Both Anza expeditions were made possible by the great Yuma cafot, Salvador Palma. This powerful chief led and held his people and his neighbors in friendship with Anza, generously furnished him with supplies, and four times assisted him in the difficult task of crossing the wide Colorado river. Without Palma's aid Anza's work could not have been accomplished, for, as the sequel

I. proved, the Yumas controlled the gateway to California.

II. Lt. Joaquin Moraga played a more enduring role. Second in command, he took a distinguished part in conducting the settlers to Monterey. When Anza left the colony at Monterey it was Moraga who led it to San Francisco, established it there, and for years was its chief and mentor. In Cal. he left a name that still resounds.

Behind all these actors, directing the frontier drama, stood Bucareli, the great vice-roy of Mexico. It was Bucareli who worked most heroically to keep the distant California posts from being starved out of existence, and who carried out the policies of Carlos III and Gálvez. It was B. who with who ~~carried out~~, such devotion planned with Anza and furnished him the means of making his expeditions. It was B. who so eagerly hurried the tidings from Mexico City across the atlantic to the anxious King in Madrid. In the founding of Cal. B. looms large.

5 - Bolton

VII Few episodes in early American history are as well documented as the Anza expeditions. In the diaries and correspondence we learn the actualities of path finding and colony leading. The records of distances and natural features are so accurate that we can retrace the trail, day by day, camp by camp. Anza's

VIII California expeditions can be gotten at by retracing his trails, - the gathering of these records was a romance. The weeks along Anza's trail give meaning to such words regarding deserts, mountains, sand dunes, tribes, tinajas and fogon. Maps are result of actual exploration.

Before going to California Anza was a soldier on the Sonora border. ... After leaving California he was for a decade governor of N. Mexico where he won fame as diplomat, administrator and Indian fighter.

Anza was of good stock. For thirty years his grandfather had served on the Sonora borders. For another 30 years his father had fought Indians on the same frontier and had been killed in battle with Apaches. Juan Bautista the grandson saw true to family tradition. Born on the Arizona border, he became one of its best representatives. While Portola was leading his expedition to Monterey, Anza was engaged with Gálvez and Elizondo in suppressing an uprising of Pimas and Seris in Sonora, an enterprise in which Anza won fame for his personal prowess. He was now in his prime - 37 years old.

The idea of a land route to New California came to Anza through tales brought to him by Indians. In 1769, the year of Portola's expedition, the Yumas, who lived on the Colorado River, heard of white men to the westward going up and down the coast. This was too unusual a story to keep. From the Yumas it reached the Pimas, and they in turn carried it to Anza at Tubac.

Bobtow: P. 343 - Note 26
Outpost of Empire

Bucaréli

El Bailio Frey Don Antonio María Bucaréli y Ursúa lieutenant-general of the royal armies, was a nobleman of the highest rank, a soldier of distinction, and the 46th viceroy of New Spain. His address of El Bailio Frey is that of a knight commander of Malta. B. was not only a great, but a good man and the term of his rule was the happiest that New Spain had experienced. Peace and prosperity reigned and the country took long strides in advance. He took the oath of office September 3, 1771, and his untimely death April 9, 1779, spread sorrow thru the land, for he had won the title of VIREY AMADO POR LA PAX DE SU GOBIERNO — Viceroy beloved for the peace of his government.